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CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
KYOTO UNIVERSITY



Nurturing the Seeds of Humanity

CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES KYOTO UNIVERSITY

2009 | 2010

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Preface

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) was established in 1963 as a pioneer institution for area studies in Japan. Upon its creation, the newly organized Center lost no time in launching joint research projects in Thailand and Malaysia. Research was conducted in various fields; from detailed community studies by anthropologists to the investigation of tropical forests, paddy soils, and agricultural techniques by natural scientists. While many of its counterparts established in the early 1960s devoted themselves exclusively to the social sciences and humanities, CSEAS was unique in being a multidisciplinary and comparative institution from the beginning. Relying on intensive fieldwork and joint research projects, the Center has a unique approach combining the humanities and social sciences with natural science disciplines like ecology, agriculture, and medical science. Moreover, while Southeast Asia remains at the center of its attention, CSEAS has extended its research activities to adjoining regions, conducting studies in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, India, China, and Korea for the purpose of enriching its comparative perspective.

The latter has been spurred by the increasing importance of viewing Southeast Asia, and area studies itself, in the contexts of globalization and localization and promoting inter-regional comparison when examining themes such as Islam, urbanization, and regional economic networks. Through the years, CSEAS has accumulated a substantial number of books, journals, magazines, newspapers, primary documents, and audiovisual data. It publishes an internationally recognized journal, *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* (*Southeast Asian Studies*), and an innovative multi-lingual internet journal, *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia*, as well as monographs by its staff and other scholars published by Kyoto University Press, University of Hawai'i Press, Trans Pacific Press, and National University of Singapore Press. CSEAS has also undergone periodic reorganization and broadening of its policies in response to rapidly-changing social and academic times. Beginning with liaison offices established in Bangkok (1963) and Jakarta (1970) to facilitate field research and interaction with counterparts, CSEAS today has a network of collaboration in Southeast Asian studies with institutions stretching from East Asia to Europe. In 1998, together with the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS), it established the Graduate School of Asian and African

Area Studies (ASAFAS) and has since collaborated with its faculty to promote graduate education in area studies. And through its organization of new research networks like the Japan Consortium for Area

Studies, established in 2004, CSEAS is also playing a key role in designing a new model for future area studies. CSEAS was active in establishing Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University in 2006 to promote comparative area studies among regions. Moreover the Ministry of Education recognized CSEAS as an institution promoting International Program of Collaboration on Southeast Asian Studies in 2009.

Throughout these changes, collaboration with the region remains a core practice. While learning from their rich and diverse experiences, CSEAS makes every effort to share new theories and perspectives with the peoples of Southeast Asia. Finally, CSEAS has started to develop a new paradigm to strengthen links between academic disciplines while contributing to solving practical issues encountered in the field. Southeast Asia faces many new challenges as it confronts issues like political democratization, administrative decentralization and good governance, gender bias free and sustainable development, disaster preparedness, the prevention of infectious diseases, and community based resource management. The CSEAS staff is conducting studies on these issues and seeking solutions in close collaboration with scholars, farmers, bureaucrats, scientists, and NGO members in the region. With the help of scholars from the hard sciences and high-technology engineering, it launched a five-year project in 2007 to promote an area studies approach toward a sustainable humanosphere. CSEAS now has almost 80 research staff as well as 25 administrative staff. It is hoped that this report will give readers a clear understanding of the center's activities and goals. We invite you to provide us with critical comments and advice so as to further develop area studies.

November, 2009



Mizuno Kosuke

Director

Kosuke Mizuno

Two Years at CSEAS Towards a New International Collaborative Initiative

The last two years at CSEAS have seen a number of exciting changes. In Oct. 2008, CSEAS's new main building, the Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall was inaugurated. Alongside this addition, CSEAS's library building, an old textile factory constructed in the Meiji era, was renovated to tolerate earthquakes. This has created a new landscape for CSEAS, particularly when viewed from the Kamo River, offering a striking contrast between tradition and modernity. During this period, CSEAS continued to expand its international and interdisciplinary academic activities.

The Global COE Program "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" started in 2007, is now accumulating innovative ideas and challenging initiatives and receiving a wide range of publicity from the social sciences, humanities and science and technology studies, with area studies at the core. In Mar. 2009 it organized the international conference on "Biosphere as a Global Force of Change" and the "Changing Nature of Nature" in Dec. 2009 with international/domestic, senior/junior and professors/students participants. A new book titled *"Geosphere, Biosphere and Humanosphere: What is Sustainable Humanosphere"* (in Japanese) is in press, which presents the essence of the research progress of the first two years.

Collaboration with four research institutes of Kyoto University, namely, the Institute for Chemical Research, Institute of Advanced Energy, Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere and Disaster Prevention

Research Institute, was further strengthened. The Institute of Sustainable Science launched a new research program entitled "Mobile Site Research," under which CSEAS established three field stations in Shiga and Kyoto prefectures to jointly work with local governments, NGOs and local residents to re-evaluate indigenous knowledge and reconstruct sustainable man-nature interactions.

The decade-long JSPS-NRCT Core University Program was successfully replaced by the new program, JSPS's Asian Core Program "Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Model for Co-existence in the 21st Century" and is going to establish multilateral academic partnerships with Thammasart University, Thailand, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, and the Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. It also co-organized the 33rd Southeast Asia Seminar in Sep. 2009 titled "'Region' and Regional Perspectives on/from Southeast Asia." Junior scholars from partner institutes actively participated in a series of week-long English lectures and discussions.

CSEAS publications also added a new series, Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies, from Kyoto University Press and National University of Singapore Press in 2009 to create effective outlets of scholarship on Asian studies by Asian scholars, under which two books have already been published.

Through the outcome of these efforts and as a leading institute in Southeast Asian studies worldwide, we proposed to upgrade CSEAS as a Joint Usage/Research



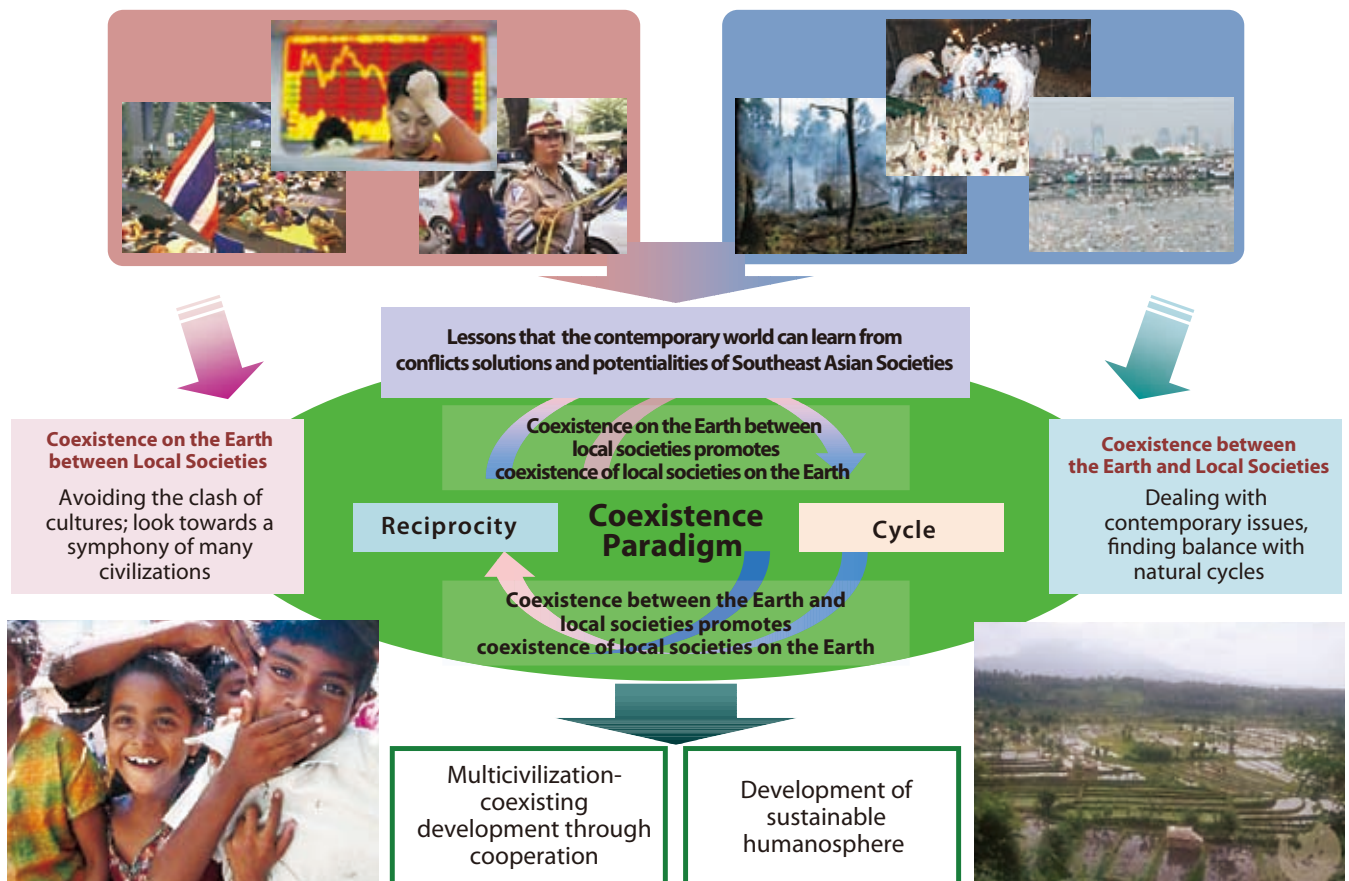
Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall

Center to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. In this connection, we have launched the CSEAS-granted joint research program since 2008 to strengthen the Southeast Asian studies network, and six two-year research projects, mostly proposed by prominent scholars of Southeast Asian studies, were selected and implemented on an annual basis. We also asked related international and domestic institutes and members of the academic community of Southeast Asian studies to support our proposal, and collected 131 supporting letters, including 44 letters from foreign institutes. After a year long screening, the proposal “International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS” was successfully approved in May 2009, and CSEAS will be renewed as a Joint Usage/Research Center in Apr. 2010. We are preparing several new programs, expanding common-use capacities particularly of publications, library, map room

and the liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta and joint research programs, to contribute more to the international and domestic academic communities of Southeast Asian studies.

In the year 2008 and 2009, CSEAS welcomed Associate Professor Kozan, Assistant Professor López, Assistant Professors (Global COE) Kimura, Sato and Nishi as new staff, while saying goodbye to Associate Professor Igarashi and Assistant Professor Yonezawa, who have been steady and warm-hearted pillars at CSEAS for the last three decades, together with Assistant Professor (Global COE) Ubukata. Finally, CSEAS also welcomed more than 30 post-doctoral fellows during the last two years, who are working for various on-going research projects. It is hoped that these young scholars to breathe fresh air into CSEAS for its further development.

Basis for the new development of Southeast Asian Studies
towards the construction of a co-existence paradigm



Global COE Program: In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa

Since its launch in Jul. 2007, the Global COE (Center for Excellence) Program on sustainable humanosphere has made a visible impact on the academic activities of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies. It strengthened the Center's ties with eight collaborating institutions within the University; It made CSEAS a site of intensive discussion on sustainable development in Asia and Africa by bringing in a large number of young researchers with a diverse disciplinary background and by encouraging them to talk to each other; And it culminated in an atmosphere of a truly interdisciplinary discourse taking place on a daily basis.

Inheriting the system of education and training founded by the 21st Century COE program, this program not only mobilizes resources of four area studies institutions, CSEAS, the Graduate School of Asian and African Studies (ASAFAS), the Center for Integrated Area Studies and the Center for African Area Studies, but collaborates with scientists working on frontier technology at other institutes and schools, especially the Research Institute of Sustainable Humanosphere. Scholars at the Institute of Sustainable Science, the Institute for Research in Humanities, the Graduate School of Agriculture and the Graduate School of Engineering are also participating in the program. It puts forward a new paradigm of "sustainable humanosphere," to address such vital issues as the impact of global warming upon the local societies of Asia and Africa, and to suggest a sustainable path of local and regional development. As an organizing institution, CSEAS has played a leading role in all aspects of coordination.

The First Two Years

During the first two years we focused on achieving two objectives, in order to develop a new field of study: to formulate a new paradigm and to establish a teaching and training program. To realize the first objective, we created opportunities for a frequent and sustained exchange of views among ourselves. We held monthly meetings



Professor Sugihara Kaoru
(Convener, Global COE)

as a main forum of paradigm formulation, while four research groups ("initiatives") organized many more meetings on specific themes. To interact with researchers outside the University, we organized 34 international conferences and seminars, many of them abroad, resulting in the publication of many proceedings (in English), while intermediate results of individual research were published in 73 working papers (a half of them in English, the rest in Japanese). The summary of our progress on the paradigm formulation will be published in an edited volume (in Japanese) from the Kyoto University Press.

The most important outcome in the area of teaching and training was the establishment of a new postgraduate course for the study of a "Sustainable Humanosphere" at ASAFAS. Two professorial posts were granted for this,



All photos were taken at the 2nd International Conference in Mar. 2009.
Fig 1: Dr. Harro Maat of Wageningen University, the Netherlands
Fig 2: Dr. Novaty Eny Dunga of Hasanuddin University, Indonesia, who participated under the exchange scheme for young scholars
Fig 3: Dr. Fujita Motoko (Global COE/CSEAS)
Fig 4: Dr. Kimura Shuhei (Global COE/CSEAS)

and three first year students began their postgraduate work in Apr. 2008. Core members of the program contribute to the teaching of this course. Meanwhile, the program funded related research, carried out by postgraduate students and postdoctoral fellows, by financing their field work and by encouraging the submission of papers to refereed journals.

The employment of “Global COE assistant professors” and “Global COE researchers” was central to our activities (we appointed ten full-time researchers). In turn, they made a great contribution to the paradigm formulation by helping with organization and by participating in the intellectual discourse themselves. Four of them had already secured tenured posts elsewhere, partly as a result of an appreciation of their work at Global COE by their future employers.

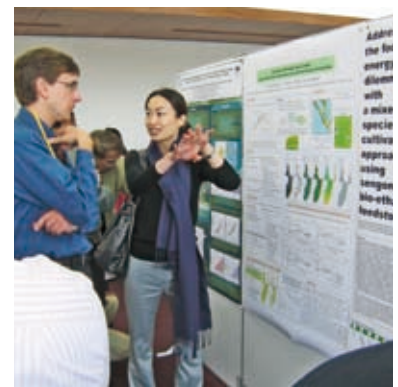
Paradigm Formulation

Paradigm formulation has taken three directions. First, we suggest a shift in our understanding of the environment from the land (or land surface) based perspective

to the one which appreciates the influences of other vital elements such as water, air, and material and energy circulation.

In order to do this, we distinguish between geosphere, biosphere and humanosphere in the narrow sense (human society), and propose to study the dynamics between the three spheres.

One focus is to rethink the rigidly defined concepts that underpin most modern institutional arrangements (such as private property rights and territorial boundaries on the premise that the environment can be summarized in land). Second, we propose to shift our attention from the

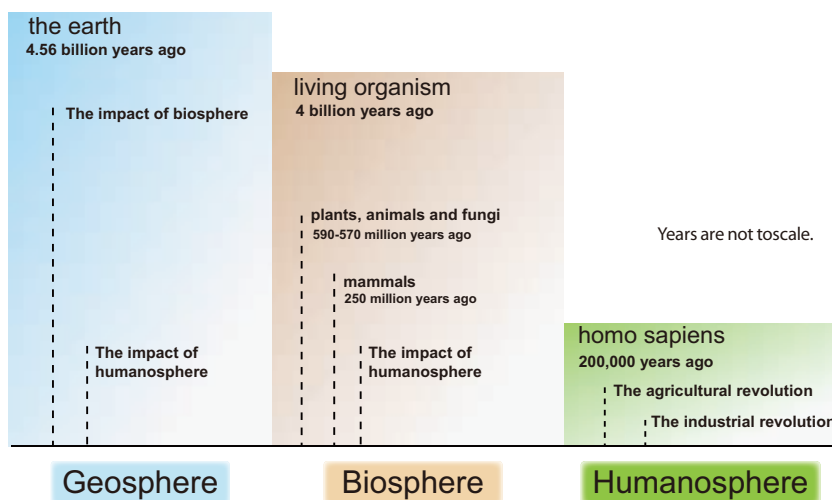


Explaining diagrams

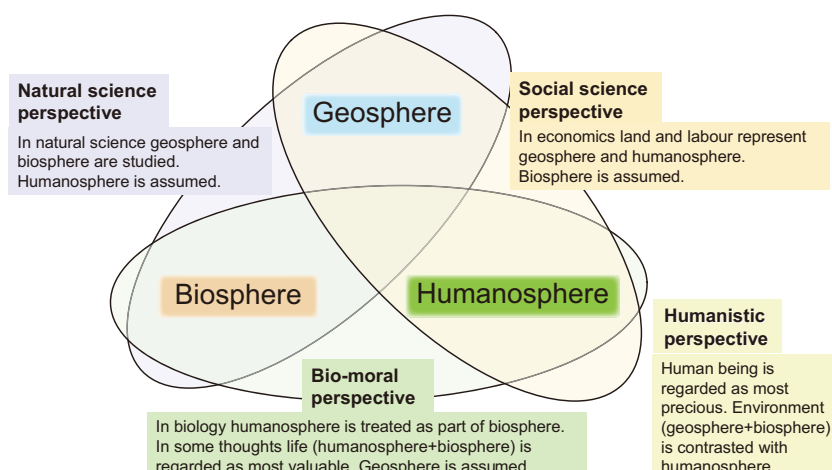
temperate zone to tropics in thinking about the earth's center of environment and the future site of technological and institutional innovations. Third, implicit in our understanding of the environment in terms of land in the temperate zone is an assumption that modern global history has been driven by concerns for production rather than by those for human survival, welfare and existence itself. We propose to examine the “humano-sphere,” which consists not only of production but of all aspects of human life, including birth and death (hence reproduction), education and informal care of the elderly.

These new directions have led us to a number of specific projects, which are expected to yield results by Mar. 2013 when this program ends. One of these is an interdisciplinary study of Riau Biosphere Reserves in Indonesia, in collaboration with the Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and Riau University, where a fuller understanding of interactions between forests and human agencies is sought by assembling scientific and local knowledge. The other is an attempt to construct a “humano-sphere index,” in replacement of the human development index, to direct our attention more precisely to the vital core of human survival and welfare in local societies in Asia and Africa.

The historical evolution of three spheres



Prevailing perspectives of three spheres



Joint Research by CSEAS Grant

In order to further strengthen collaborative work with scholars in other universities and research institutions, CSEAS began a program “Joint Research by CSEAS Grant” in 2008. A six million yen budget was allocated for this program with a maximum budget of 600 thousand yen annually for individual projects lasting less than two years. Applications are open to the public on the condition that more than half of the members of a research team are not affiliated with CSEAS.

In relation to priority issues in CSEAS’s strategic plan, five topics were prioritized: 1) research tackling

urgent issues which Southeast Asian societies are confronting; 2) basic as well as interdisciplinary research trying to deepen and widen the scope of Southeast Asian studies; 3) research utilizing precious materials collected by CSEAS such as maps, visual images, rare books, and so on; 4) practice-oriented area studies actively implemented in cooperation with staff from NGOs and NPOs, local governments, and so on; 5) international joint research utilizing CSEAS liaison offices strategically located in Jakarta and Bangkok.

Research Topics in 2009 Fiscal Year

	Theme	Project Leader
1	The Informal Economy in Asia and the Global Value Chain	Endo Tamaki Faculty of Economics, Saitama University
2	A Study of Informal Trans-National Human Flow from the Point of View of Regional Re-integration: A Scholarly Exchange Program between Japan and Thailand Based at the Bangkok Liaison Office, CSEAS	Kataoka Tatsuki Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University
3	Preliminary Research on Large Scale Natural Disaster’s Impact on Economy and Politics in Asia	Nishi Yoshimi Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo
4	People’s Wisdom Relating to Huge Disasters: Case Study in Some Villages of Maubin, Ayeyarwaddy Division of Myanmar	Hayashi Taiichi Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University
5	Comparative Study on Rural Social Structure in Asia: Village Formation under Local Governance	Fujita Koichi Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
6	A Cultural Ecological Study of “Swidden on the Verge of Vanishing” in Southeast Asia	Yokoyama Satoshi Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University
7	An Incubation Study on Social Dynamics of the Maritime Southeast Asia: Focusing on the Population Flow and the Making of Sea Folks	Nagatsu Kazufumi Faculty of Sociology, Toyo University
8	Resource Sharing of Southeast Asian Studies Related Periodicals	Kitamura Yumi Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
9	Comparative Study of Land Uses in Southeast Asia	Umetani Masahiro Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo
10	Development of Information Sharing Systems for Area Studies through International Cooperation	Hoshikawa Keisuke Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University
11	Repositioning <i>peranakan</i> : Negotiating Nationality and Ethnicity in the Malay World	Yamamoto Hiroyuki Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University
12	Comparative Research on People’s Participation in Local Governance: Thailand, The Philippines and Indonesia	Nagai Fumio Graduate School of Law, Osaka City University

Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Projects

1 Scientific Research (S)

Period: FY2007-2010

Development of Area Informatics:

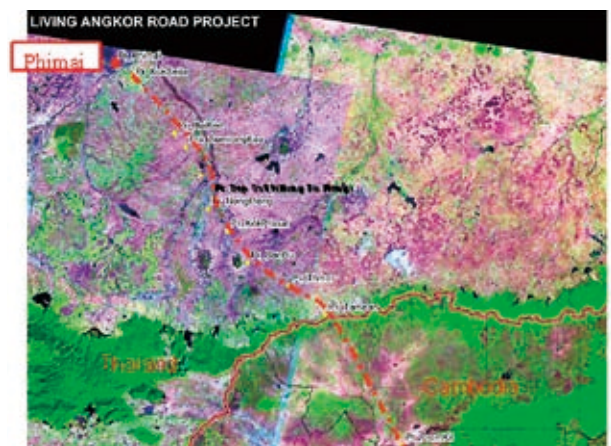
With Emphasis on Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator: Shibayama Mamoru

Informatics can provide area studies with new approaches and knowledge, but only through the further development of the field through its application to area studies. This five-year project has the objective of creating and building a new discipline of “area informatics” that amalgamates informatics, which is the application of geo-informatics to the humanities, social, and natural sciences at the inter-disciplinary level, with area studies. The project focuses on the following main topics: (1) Experimental studies in area studies based on informatics-like methodology; (2) Research into advanced information systems in area studies; and (3) Research for sharing information resources and infrastructure for area studies.

In order to develop area informatics based on these topics, three core projects are being pursued: the Thang Long-Hanoi project, the Ayutthaya project, and individual research by collaborators. The Thang Long-Hanoi Project itself has three themes: historical research from an informatics perspective into the relationship between Japan and the history of Hanoi, Vietnam; investigation of the preservation of the Thang Long-Hanoi historical heritage from the perspective of digital archiving; and

the restoration/reproduction of Thang Long-Hanoi as a digital museum. Taking these three themes as the base, the aim of the Thang Long-Hanoi project is to explicate the history of the urban development of Hanoi by depicting it in geo-temporal space. The Ayutthaya project has mapped Theravada Buddhist practice with an emphasis on temples in Northeast Thailand. Individual projects include a study of the royal road from Angkor, Cambodia, to Phi Mai, Northeast Thailand, that applies RS to field surveys; the digitalization of The Sarawak Gazette; a study on the transition of socio-ecological environments in Sarawak, Malaysia, using RS; and a quantitative analysis of the political dynamics of Muslim-Filipino separatism.



Study on Royal Road from Angkor to Phimai, Thailand in the Development of Area Informatics Project (Source: Dr. Surat Lertlum, CRMA, Thailand)



Area Informatics Session in the Hoi An International Symposium on Aug. 15, 2009 in Vietnam

2 Scientific Research (S)

Period: FY2007-2011

Infectious Diseases Spreading Across International Borders in Southeast Asia:

Elucidation of Area-specific Features Based on Multifactorial Analysis

Principal Investigator: Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

Important infectious diseases that spread across international borders and infect many people have long been known in Southeast Asia. This indicates that the measures to prevent infections are not functioning in this area, and thus it is necessary to grasp the actual situation as precisely as possible and to elucidate the reasons. Not only microbiological factors (distribution of the pathogens in this area) but also many area-specific factors are related to the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases.



Traditional food "Umai" that contains uncooked seafood and may become source of seafood-borne infection. A photograph taken during our study trip to Sarawak in Jun. 2007

Therefore, it is very important to clarify these factors and their interaction to help establish the measures against infectious diseases.

We will carry out the study to clarify the route of emerging enteric infections that spread across international borders and their chronology in Southeast Asian areas where the infection is prevalent, where pathogens are distributed, or in related areas. In addition, we will study the transmission of malaria between Thailand and Myanmar and between Indonesia and Malaysia that is mediated by the migration of labor and other people. Furthermore, we will try to elucidate the important factors that affect the emergence and spread of the above infectious diseases including natural environments, life environments, cultural factors, social factors, economic factors, and political factors; and the influence, emergence and spread of the infectious diseases on people's life and society. We will then summarize the unique features of Southeast Asia.

The factors influencing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases have been studied from the medical standpoint and preventive measures have been studied mainly from a hygienic standpoint. This study emphasizes other area-specific factors. We are sure that the findings of our study will be the basis for establishing practical and effective preventive measures against the infectious diseases that fit each area. We have chosen the international transmission of infectious diseases as the subject of this study. We hope our approach will be an example showing how we can cope with serious issues on regional coexistence and postnationality in risk management.



People coming from Indonesia across the border to Sarawak to sell their products. A photograph taken during our study trip to Sarawak

3 Scientific Research (A)

Period: FY2007-2010

Research on Non-Traditional Security Issues in East Asia**Principal Investigator:** Patricio N. Abinales

The aim of this joint research is to create a model of regional cooperation on “non-traditional security issues” ranging from transnational crime — weapons smuggling, human trafficking, undocumented migration — to epidemics like the avian flu. These problems are often accorded less priority than the “arms race” or “global terrorism” because their impact on communities is less direct and often not immediately felt. Yet they can exact a high cost in human lives and social resources in much the way violence associated with “traditional security issues” does. What distinguishes “nontraditional security issues” is the degree to which their effects transcend national boundaries. Transnational crimes cut across nations and regions, and in the case of human trafficking, for example, are reproduced in all regions of the world. To understand them, one must focus beyond a given nation-state and utilize the lens of area studies and the comparative perspective.

This research project will investigate the following issues: illegal arms smuggling within and beyond Southeast Asia, particularly the flow of arms between conflict zones; the movement of avian flu and other epidemics across regions and national responses to the disease, including a comparative study of agricultural and health agencies of East Asian states; the legal and illegal



At the Thai-Burma border

flow of humans (both migration and trafficking) and the transformation of out-migrant and destination areas; and cross-border trade and power in Southeast Asia.

While research on transnational crimes has recently increased to rival studies devoted to “traditional security issues,” our project’s contribution to this growing field is to promote a multi-disciplinary area studies approach. This approach, combined with the comparative perspective, will help explain how these crimes spread in the East Asian region, what actors are involved in their promotion, and how states respond to the spread individually and as parts of collective associations (e.g., ASEAN). The end result, we hope, will be a model of analysis on transnational crime. Another goal is a database of crime and state resolution in order to aid in formulating policy. All findings and analyses will be published in a book.

4 Scientific Research (A)

Period: FY2007-2010

The Dynamics of Minor Eco-resources Trade in Asia and the Eco-politics of Conserving Traditional Techniques**Principal Investigator:** Yamada Isamu

The purpose of this study is first to focus on the dynamics of minor eco-resources which are now facing difficulty because of overexploitation in many areas in Asia and, second, to think “eco-politically” about how to conserve traditional cultural techniques remaining in the

first nations groups in the region. The areas of research spread from originating to commercial areas in the wider region in Asia. Project members consist of ecologists, anthropologists, and area specialists, and joint researches with Asian counterparts are being scheduled in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, China, India, Syria, Bhutan and Oman. The basic important resources to be studied include Agar wood, several marine products, rare Chinese medicinal plants, coffee and other rare resources. Resources in Japan are also being investigated. All the members are requested to publish one book at the end of the project.



Market. Ubud, Bali, Indonesia



Mangrove Information Center, Bali, Indonesia

5 Scientific Research (A)

Period: FY2009-2013

International Networking Project to Cope with Natural Hazards on the Periphery of Bengal Bay

Principal Investigator: Ando Kazuo

Cyclone Nargis struck far more people in Myanmar in 2008 than Sidr did in Bangladesh in the year before. These two countries neighbor each other along the Bengal Bay, share a monsoon climate under the influence of the Himalayan Mountains and similar geographical features, namely, large rivers and ocean. These affected areas join up within a single “meso-global” area. The problem in the background was the disparity in the experience of both cyclones. The experience on the Bangladesh side such as the knowledge of local people who have been coping with cyclones for many years, the practices of ODA and NGOs, and the results of academic research was not shared with the Myanmar side. This is has also been the case with Assam in India. Although floods are recently causing disasters on an almost yearly basis, the lesson of the “tragedy of Nargis” teaches us that, in order to tackle widely affecting natural disasters, we have to share the experience of the local people in the same “meso-global” area.

This scientific research project will commence with fieldwork in five disaster-prone villages that belong to different “meso-local” areas in the same “meso-global” areas, namely, the periphery of Bengal Bay.

“The tragedy of Nargis” taught us how important it is to network different areas in the same “meso-global” area that are prone to the same natural disaster. However, it has been difficult for governments of neighboring countries to share information. Accordingly, a university in Japan will try to facilitate networking within this meso-global area. For this purpose, we have to firstly elucidate the following:

- 1) The experiences of local people and outsiders concerned, who have been coexisted with natural disasters
- 2) Wisdom and knowledge produced from these experiences
- 3) The influence of natural disasters on human health and livelihoods
- 4) The occurrence mechanism of natural disasters from a natural science perspective

Through exchanging information on these matters with each other, it is hoped that different areas will network in a communal sense. This project also aims to show, as a model, the potential role Japanese academic researchers can play in cooperating with concerned parties from countries in the meso-global area.

6 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2006-2009

Mechanism of Land Use Changes in Mainland Southeast Asia:

Fieldwork-based Remote Sensing Analyses

Principal Investigator: Kono Yasuyuki

Environmental conservation and poverty mitigation are, in theory, the two wheels of rural development. Environmental conservation programs enrich natural resources such as land, water, and forest, which in turn provide the basis of the livelihood system of rural populations. Poverty mitigation programs upgrade the rural economy to prevent short-sighted misuses of natural resources and promote their sustainable management. However, in many rural areas of Mainland Southeast Asia, environmentalism and poverty mitigation have been contradictory. Many case studies report that rules and regulations implemented for environmental conservation restrict the customary access of local people to natural resources and threaten the sustainability of their livelihood systems, while poverty mitigation programs usually exploit natural resources to produce food, dairy goods, and commercial products.

The most severe confrontation can be observed in the area of land use. Land is a common resource for a wide range of activities, including biodiversity conserva-

tion, water harvesting, subsistence farming, and many economic activities. Scarcity of land resources makes synthesizing environmental conservation and poverty mitigation more difficult.

This project aims to review long-term changes in land use by reconsidering the mechanism behind the scarcity of land resources and to propose a feasible synthesis of environmental conservation and poverty mitigation. We focus on village-level land use changes at selected sites in Vietnam and Laos in order to identify changes precisely and relate them to socio-economic events. Major materials for identifying land use change are aerial photos, higher resolution satellite images, and *gaiho-zu* (maps published by the Japanese army mainly in the 1940s). These images are interpreted based on information collected through field surveys. We are going to publish a special issue of Southeast Asian Studies tentatively titled “Mechanisms of land use change in Mainland Southeast Asia.”



tion, water harvesting, subsistence farming, and many economic activities. Scarcity of land resources makes synthesizing environmental conservation and poverty mitigation more difficult.

Fig.1: Cambodia: After the achievement of peace keeping in the mid-90s, spontaneous migrants spread in to hilly areas of northeastern part of Cambodia for land reclamation, which convert land cover from rich evergreen forest to upland fields. (Mondulkiri Province, Cambodia, Mar. 2008)

Fig.2: Vietnam: Government agencies in collaboration with the private sector promote the production of hybrid maize in the Northern Mountain Region of Vietnam for providing it as livestock feed to domestic and international markets, resulting in rapid commercialization of traditional paddy-based livelihood of inter-mountain basins. (Son La Province, Vietnam, Jun. 2007)

7 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2008-2011

The New Frontier of Local Politics in Southeast Asia in the Era of Globalization:

The Capital City, the Border and the Energy Crops Area

Principal Investigator: Okamoto Masaaki

After Southeast Asian countries muddled through the Asian economic crisis in 1997 they are now transforming their economies, politics and societies through the global development and expansion of business and ideological networks. My research project aims to analyze the impacts of these networks on Southeast Asian local politics and see whether these impacts have been homogenizing the patterns and structures of local

politics irrespective of political regime. The main focus is currently on the local politics of “capital cities,” “energy crop areas” and “border areas” as these are most vulnerable to the effects of globalization.

Even though these areas clearly show the interconnected positive and negative impacts of three powers of the global networks, the state and the local society, there are few studies that scrutinize the local politics of these areas.



Oil palm plantation workers in South Sumatra, 2009

8 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2008-2011

Intellectual Hegemony and Asian Regional Policies of the United States during the Cold War:

Development of Asian Studies in Comparative Perspectives

Principal Investigator: Koizumi Junko

Recent globalization with the “rise of China” has blurred the existing boundaries of long accepted areas such as Southeast Asia and East Asia. In reaction to such moves

are voices expressing concern that Southeast Asia as a region as well as “Southeast Asian Studies” as an academic field may become less meaningful. Informed by such processes of regional reconfiguration of today, this research project aims to critically reexamine the development of area studies, in particular Asian Studies, from the perspective

of both the U.S. and local scholarship traditions in various Asian countries through both critical reading of major academic works of the era and archival research in key institutions including funding agencies, universities, as well as governmental departments. By so doing, it tries to uncover implicit assumptions embodied in the scholarship developed during the Cold War period and to evaluate the influence of the U.S. scholarship from the local perspectives of various Asian academic traditions.

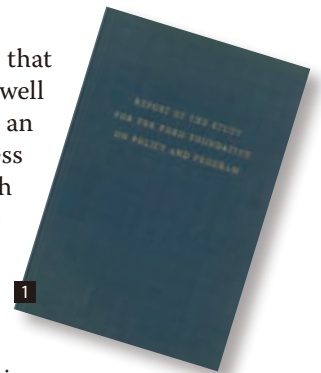


Fig.1: Report of the Study for the Ford Foundation on Policy and Program (1949)

Fig.2: The Ford Foundation building (New York) Source: <http://ny.saltious.net/ford/ford.html>

9 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2011

The Emergence of a Fossil-fuel-based World Economy and Its Relationships with Deforestation and Environmental Degradation

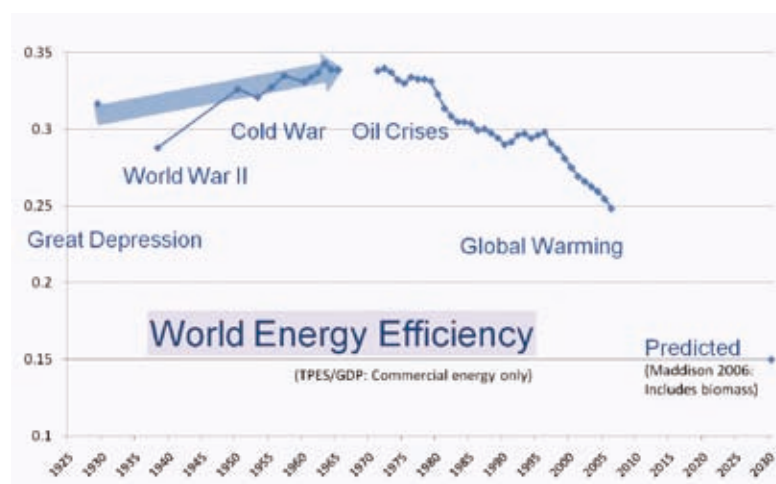
Principal Investigator: Sugihara Kaoru

Since the Industrial Revolution in England, there has been a steady world-wide increase in the use of fossil fuels, especially coal and oil. The world economy, connected by steamships and railways, emerged as a fossil-fuel-based

one, and the share of the “organic economy” in Western Europe and the United States declined. At the same time, most parts of Asia and Africa were incorporated into the world economy as exporters of primary products, the production and exportation of which required a heavy exploitation of land, forests and other natural resources. In this respect the increased use of fossil fuels in industrial economies and the deforestation and environmental degradation in primary producers (often in a colonial setting) were the two sides of the same coin. The first aim of this project concerns an investigation of this historical linkage.

It examines how each region’s path of economic development has been affected by it.

Meanwhile, there has been a rapid improvement in the efficient use of commercial energy since the 1960s. Japan and other East Asian countries led the development of energy-saving technology in manufacturing. Thus the second aim of the project is to trace the emergence of this “energy-saving path,” and to place the Japanese and the East Asian experiences in a global context. It is hoped that these efforts will help much needed exchanges between economic history and environmental history on a global scale.



Graph showing world energy efficiency

10 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2011

The Rise of China and the Transformation of Southeast Asia from National, International, and Transnational Perspectives

Principal Investigator: Caroline S. Hau

Over the past two decades, the rise of China in economic and geopolitical terms has reinvented China as a global “superpower,” a key member of the East Asia Community, and a “friend” and potential strategic partner of Southeast Asian states.

This research project examines the impact of China’s rise from the perspectives of East and Southeast Asian states and societies at three levels: national, international and transnational.

On the national level, we look at how the increasing presence of China has modified Southeast Asian state policies and (re)shaped societal attitudes toward China and the ethnic Chinese minority within their own borders. On the interna-

tional level, the geopolitical and economic importance of China has reconfigured inter-state relations in ways that call for rethinking both the realist paradigm of “balance of power” as well as liberalist language of “interdependence.” On the transnational level, we track the specific densities and pathways of interflows of capital, people, goods, and ideas between China and Southeast Asia, and explore how these flows contribute to the making of East Asia as an “open region.”



Dragon Descendants' Museum, Suphan Buri, Thailand

11 Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2009-2011

Life Practices among Mobile Population in the Thai-Burma Borderlands:

Social Network and Cultural Reproduction among Minorities

Principal Investigator: Hayami Yoko

Daily migrants crossing the Moey River into Thailand



Mae La refugee camp near Mae Sot

12 Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2009-2011

Transformation of Bangladesh Villages during the Last 15 Years**Principal Investigator:** Fujita Koichi

When Bangladesh achieved independence in 1971 it was a densely populated and a subsistence-oriented agrarian economy with extreme mass poverty. However, the agricultural sector experienced rapid growth and development during the 1980s (Green Revolution) which raised rural income and created the basis for further development after the 1990s. During the last 15-20 years the Bangladesh economy continued to develop rapidly led by urban non-agricultural sectors' growth and finally escaped from the low-level equilibrium trap of earlier decades. The most important factor that changed the rural economy in Bangladesh was the development of non-agricultural sectors in rural areas. Especially in terms of occupational structure, most of the Bangladesh villages have experienced a drastic change in the major occupation of villagers from agriculture to non-agriculture.

This present study will clarify how Bangladesh villages changed during the last 15 years or so in a more concrete manner, by conducting a re-survey of some villages (in Tangail and Bogra) which were sur-

veyed intensively during 1992-93 by the same researcher. The major focus is the change in the villages occupational structure and its impact on their economic status and income distribution. The major research interests are two-fold; one is the income distribution structure of villages and another is the conditions of the poor.

Non-agricultural jobs developed in rural areas include a variety such as small businesses and shopkeepers, salaried jobs in governmental and private offices, bus drivers and conductors, mechanics in vehicle workshops and for agricultural machineries, rickshaw/van pullers, construction workers, peddlers, and so on. The key question is who is engaged in what kind of non-agricultural job and with what kind of different remuneration. With the move from agricultural (or agricultural hired labor) to non-agricultural jobs, did the traditional income disparity structure in villages narrow, or remain the same, or were they even strengthened? And in the course of such changes, how did the economic conditions change for the poor; could they escape from absolute poverty? And if not, who remains in the position of absolute poverty and why? We will try to answer these questions through this three-year research project.



At a Bangladesh village in 1993. Now, is the baby a high school or University student?

13 Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2009-2011

Expansion of Drought-tolerant Invader Tree and Its Impact on Rural Water Use / Economics**Principal Investigator:** Sato Takahiro

Prosopis juliflora originated in Central America. This tree is characterized by its drought-tolerance, strong regeneration ability and its allelopathic effect on neighboring plants. Tamil Nadu state government in India introduced this tree in 1961 as charcoal material, for mitigating the poverty in the semi-arid rural area. Land cover of this tree rapidly expanded during the last two decades, especially in places suffering from agricultural water deficits. Many farmers believe that the water shortage is caused by this tree, however, the current livelihoods of these people are highly dependent on this tree. Land owners receive a considerable amount of money without any input cost, and agricultural laborers have a chance to do tree cutting during the dry season. By analyzing the role of this tree in people's rural livelihoods, this study aims to re-consider

Most of the dark area is covered by *Prosopis* trees (Google, 2009)

the relationship between the environment and human activities, in the context of sustainable development.

14 Scientific Research (C)

Period: FY2009-2011

Risk Factors of Depression among Community-dwelling Older People and the Effects of Group Work Intervention on Depression**Principal Investigator:** Wada Taizo

Depressive illness is a major threat not only for the mental health and well-being of older people but also for any caregiver concerned. This is also projected to be the second leading cause of disability world wide in 2020. (Murray and López, 1997)

To clarify the risk factors of depression among Japanese older people, a cohort study has been carried out in T-town in Kochi since 2004 and in a nursing home in Kyoto since 2001 (N=1400 and N=200, respectively). Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS-15) was used for screening depression in older people and its sensitivity and specificity were 40.0% and 89.5% for GDS-15 (cutpoint 9/10), and 70.0% and 87.7% for GDS-15 (cutpoint 8/9) respectively in those settings.

In a previous Kaken study, some risk factors of

depression were also clarified. Using univariate logistic regression analysis in two-year follow up, odds ratio of new depression was 1.98 for dependents of basic Activities of Daily Living (ADL) 2.15 for dependent of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology index of competence (TMIG-IC), 1.96 for dependent of intellectual activity, 1.85 for social role and 2.08 for hearing loss of base line. ($p < 0.05$) Those effects also reached a significant level even after adjustment of age and sex. However, marital status, living alone, smoking, drinking habits and a history of heart disease, cancer, stroke were not a significant risk factor of depression in this population. The "Social role" of TMIG-IC is concerned with the communication ability so that this could be one of the targets of prevention of depression.

To introduce group work in those older people, such as Kaiso-ho or exercise in a small group, might have a preventive effect on depression. This study aimed to clarify the effect of group work on depression as well as describing the risk factors of depression among Japanese older people.



Depression is associated with functional decline. The lady was assessed by Kohs' block design test. This performance test is standardized to measure non-verbal intelligence.

15 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2008-2010

Remigration of Chinese Indonesians and China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

Principal Investigator: Kitamura Yumi

This research project is aiming to reexamine the remigration flow of Chinese Indonesians to China, Hong Kong and Taiwan after the 1950s. Remigration of Chinese Indonesians not merely reflects the political and social situation of that time but provides important links to the current connection between China and Southeast Asia. By reconstructing the process of remigration and network building of Chinese Indonesians from Bangka Belitung and other areas, I am hoping to illustrate how the nation, system, and human interact with one another and contribute toward the new understanding of China-Southeast Asian relationship.



Fish Crackers being made on the the Chinese Village of Gedung on Bangka Island

16 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2008-2009

Local Social Organizations and Community Initiatives to Cope with HIV/AIDS Risks in the Horn of Africa

Principal Investigator: Nishi Makoto



Scenery in a Gurage village

In many African societies, where the state plays only a limited role in organizing public life, the activities of community-based organizations (CBOs) constitute an important aspect of people's livelihoods. CBOs reallocate resources, such as money and labor. The activities of CBOs also provide a means for various groups to define and express their collective identities. The objective of this study is to examine the activities of such CBOs to explain how peoples in the Horn of Africa interpret social risks such as poverty and conflict and how they avoid crisis through their own channels of communication.

17 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2012

The Comprehensive Study of Rebirth and Transformation of Cambodian Buddhism

Principal Investigator: Kobayashi Satoru

This current project aims to illustrate the historical experience of Cambodian Buddhism from a comprehensive perspective. It carries out quantitative research of Buddhist temple-communities and *Sangha* in several provinces with a special focus on both the migration of monks and the flow of objects/money. Analyzing the result by paying attention to changing socio-economic circumstances and the effect of state rule in rural Cambodia, I am presently exploring the varied tradition of Buddhist practice in each locality in the country as well as allowing



The local Thai-Khmer man shows the preserved bailan (palm-leaf-text) in Khmer character in Sisaket, Thailand.

an analysis of the comprehensive reality of the rebirth of Cambodian Buddhism after the Pol Pot era.

18 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2011

African Nomadic Pastoralists in a Global Age:

A Study on the Livelihood Strategy and Potential for Future Development

Principal Investigator: Sun Xiaogang

African nomadic pastoralists have experienced dramatic natural and socio-economic changes in the 20th century. Frequent droughts, animal diseases, the loss of natural resources, human population growth, ethnic conflicts, political interference from both colonial and new independent governments, international and national development projects, and an encroaching market economy

have all had a heavy impact on the circumstances of pastoralists.

This research focuses on the dynamics of continuity and change in livelihood strategies among various pastoral societies over the past half century. By combining fieldwork with comparative study techniques, I examine and highlight pastoralists' potential for future sustainable development.



Living with camels

19 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2011

Dynamism of Civil Society between Secularism and Islamism:

A Comparative Study of Disaster Reconstruction Process of Two Turkish Provincial Cities

Principal Investigator: Kimura Shuhei

The tension between the State, Islam, and civil society has always been a major concern for the whole nation of Turkey. However, most existing studies on this tripartite relationship have only paid attention to the movements in large cities such as Istanbul and Ankara. In contrast to them, this project entitled "Dynamism of Civil Society between Secularism and Islamism," focuses on two provincial cities in Anatolia. Each of them has about 100 thousand residents and has gone through severe natural disaster in the 1990s. The reason for discussing the reconstruction process after the earthquake of Gölcük and Erzincan is that it is well known that natural disasters

triggered the emergence of civil society in Turkey. This project aims to understand the transition of influence of secularism and Islamism on civil society in modern Turkey, through tracing how local people and civil society organizations got involved in that process.

In this three-year project (FY2009-FY2011) I plan to conduct research on three topics: a) social movements triggered by natural disaster; b) the relationship between

social networks and religious practices; c) the transformation of local disaster policy. In 2009 I stayed for four weeks in Turkey from July to August, and conducted field research in both cities. In Gölcük I interviewed the members of local NGOs, and attended the memorial ceremony of the Marmara Earthquake held in the city. In Erzincan, I interviewed local officers and staff of Kızılay, and did a literary survey.



The monument to the 1992 Erzincan Earthquake

20 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2010

A new Study of the Early-Modern Vietnam through the Tonkin-factory Document of the English East India Company

Principal Investigator: Hasuda Takashi

The purpose of this program is to examine the political history of the 17th century Vietnam through an analysis of the Tonkin-factory document of the English East India Company (EIC) located at the British Library. All of the records are open to the public. For two reasons, I don't use "17th century Vietnam" but "Early-Modern Vietnam". (1) The political framework and political structure of the 18th century Vietnamese are basically defined by those of the 17th century; (2) The framework of this study gives weight to contemporaneity with other polities such as Tokugawa Shogunate, Qing dynasty or the late Ayutthaya which existed or were established in the same period. The political history of Vietnam also should be given a place in this intra-regional context.

However new historical source materials have been found in recent years, almost of them local sources. It is very difficult to reconstruct details of political struggles and establishing process of order in place of local sources



The entrance to The British Library, London, England

such as donation inscriptions, however we can understand the order itself or appearance of new figures. The Western source materials have a weak point in comparison with Han-Nom sources because names and proper nouns in the Western sources are recorded by the vernacular. However they sometimes include precious information that is able to fill in gaps. It means that a heuristic comparison between two kinds of sources finally comes true only after they are based on the particular context of Han-Nom source material and Vietnamese itself. Our study is ambitious in a sense of renovation, how to combine source materials which have peculiar nature, and context each other.

For these reasons, our program limits two issues as the first step: (A) Reconstructing details and identifying main figures in the political struggles such as succession race; (B) Examining the details of eunuch's roles in the political scene.

21 Scientific Research (B)

Period: FY2009-2010

Development and Application of Quantitative Analysis for Seafood Inspection Contaminated by *Vibrio Parahaemolyticus* Virulent Strains

Principal Investigator: Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu

Diarrhea infections are still an important issue in Southeast Asian countries. Diarrhea is caused by food consumption and drinking water. Recently for health, seafood has become very popular all over the world. Seafood



The seafood consumed in seafood restaurant of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

safety has been exported from Southeast Asian countries to other countries and has become a very important issue now. In this project, through a microbiological study of food risk assessment, I am establishing a real-time and quantitative detection method of the virulent strains of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* that contaminate seafood. Through this method, I hope to show how we can know the level of contamination by pathogens in seafood and how we can improve food safety in Southeast Asian countries.

Needs Based Area Studies Promotion Project for the World

Period: FY2009-2011

Study on "Social Software" for Development and Environment Preservation in Peripheral South Asia:

Trying to Find Clues through Stakeholder Participation

Principal Investigator: Ando Kazuo

This action-oriented study aims at suggesting a social software model that is useful for Japan's development cooperation in South Asia. As in other countries,

Bangladesh and Nepal are facing problems related to a trade-off between development and environmental preservation. To find clues to mitigate the trade-off, we will work with development practitioners such as local NGOs in the two countries so that we can analyze, compile, and mutually the social needs and knowledge based on practical experience of local people and local NGOs.

The findings of the case studies will be shared at social software building workshops in Bangladesh and Nepal, and will be presented at seminars in Japan.

Core University Program

In 1986, the JSPS-NRCT Core University Program was launched. Since the beginning, CSEAS of Kyoto University and Thammasat University in Thailand have been its core institutions. When the first phase of the program ended in 1998, the program had successfully invited scholars not only from Thailand but also from Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and other countries in order to promote Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asian scholars. In 1999, the second phase started under the main theme “Region Making in East Asia,” applying interdisciplinary approaches to understand political, cultural and economic topics in East Asia. The role of market and government, regional cooperation, and the emergence of the middle classes were discussed from the outset, and towards the end the focus moved to entrepreneurship, family, cultural flows and historical perspectives on the Asian interna-



tional economic order. This program and its nine projects were completed in Mar. 2009, and we are now working on final publications as the outcome of the projects.

Completed joint research projects

Joint Research Projects

	Theme	Period
Project 1	Structural Change of Hegemony: Comparative History on Networks	FY1999-2001
Project 2	Structure of Intellectual Hegemony: Technocracy	FY1999-2001
Project 3	State, Market and Society: Logic of Regional Integration and Asian Economy	FY2000-2003
Project 4	Rise of Middle Class: Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Implications	FY2002-2004
Project 5	Dynamism of Social Flows in Southeast Asia	FY2002-2004
Project 6	Market and Economic Partnership	FY2004-2006
Project 7	Entrepreneurship in East Asia	FY2005-2008
Project 8	The Changing “Family”	FY2005-2008
Project 9	The Asian International Economic Order: Past, Present and Future	FY2006-2008

Outcome of the projects

Edited Books in Print

Editors	Title	Year
Shiraishi Takashi Patricio N. Abinales	<i>After the Crisis: Hegemony, Technocracy and Governance in Southeast Asia</i> Kyoto University Press and Trans-Pacific Press	2005
Shiraishi Takashi Pasuk Phongpaichit	<i>The Rise of Middle Classes in Southeast Asia</i> Kyoto University Press and Trans-Pacific Press	2008
Abe Shigeyuki Bhanupong Nidhiprapha	<i>East Asian Economies and New Regionalism</i> Kyoto University Press and Trans-Pacific Press	2008
Mizuno Kosuke Pasuk Phongpaichit	<i>Populism in Asia</i> Kyoto University Press and National University of Singapore Press	2009

Asian Core Program

“Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Model for Co-Existence in the 21st Century”

A new program has been launched under the JSPS Asian Core Research and Education Program starting FY 2009 to 2013. In this program, CSEAS is working with three other core institutions: Thammasat University in Thailand, Political Studies Center of LIPI in Indonesia, and CAPAS, Academia Sinica of Taiwan.

In this program, we aim to:

- a) form academic networks matching the present widening institutional bases for Southeast Asian Studies throughout the region;
- b) seek mutual cooperation in training and education to foster the next generation of scholars through educational and research exchange in the wider Asian region

by sending and receiving graduate students as well as post-doctoral researchers and to ensure strengthening of academic networks among the future generation of scholars, and;

- c) establish a basis for shared information and publication.

The five-year period will be divided in two phases: first three years and the latter three years with one year overlapping in the middle. The following projects will be carried out in the first phase (FY 2009-2011).

Project 1 The Seven Seas and Regional Reconfiguration: From History of Coexistence to Present Day Issues

Project 2 Transnationalism: Past Present and Future

Project 3 Facing the Economic Crisis and Re-thinking the East Asian Growth Model

An Alternative Rural Development Model on the Basis of Rural History and Culture

Period: FY2009-2011

Toyota Foundation

Asian Neighbors Network Program:

Action for Mutual Learning on the Significance of Rural Culture Through Networking of People in Asian Developing Countries and Japan

Principal Investigator: Ando Kazuo

In developing countries in Asia, modernization has neglected the experience and knowledge that have been obtained in rural communities through multiple generations, and since the 1960s rural development has

placed primary importance on economic development. Consequently, rural societies have changed rapidly. It has been observed that the community function has gradually become weak. This project aims to tackle this difficult problem caused by globalization and modernization through reliable international networking involving people in the rural communities, NGOs, NPOs, local governments, and universities in Laos and Japan. The project will in particular highlight the rural culture of Laos, and a rural cultural museum program will be supported by project participants from Laos and Japan, who will mutually learn about and support each other's rural cultures within the broader perspective of Asia and the experience of rural development provided through the active participation of rural people in

Japan. As an output, the project will propose an “alternative Asian rural development model” to encourage people to live in their rural communities with spiritual support gained by re-evaluating, re-creating and re-establishing rural culture (quoted from Toyota Foundation HP for Asian Neighbors Network Program).



Meeting with villagers under trees in Rural Laos

Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

With the purpose of sharing ideas and knowledge among scholars of area studies and area study organizations, CSEAS established Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) in Apr. 2004, in collaboration with the former Japan Center for Area Studies of the National Museum of Ethnology, the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, and the Slavic Research Center of Hokkaido University. Since the Japan Center for Area Studies was transferred to Kyoto University, and Kyoto University has established the Center for Integrated Area Studies, the new center serves the secretariat of JCAS. CSEAS, as a leading area studies organization in Japan, has been playing a key role in the management and development of JCAS since its establishment. JCAS is an effective and useful channel for the staff of CSEAS to expand their research fields to other regions and to introduce new approaches.

JCAS aims at promoting trans-regional area studies, the development of a trans-organizational education

system, the promotion of collaborative work with government agencies and NGOs, and the dissemination of academic achievements of area studies in society. JCAS organizes annual meetings, symposia, next-generation workshops, vernacular language workshops, and seminars. The topics of annual symposia were “Academic Societies and Area Studies” (2004), “Educating Area Studies” (2005), “History of Area Studies in Japan” (2006), “Area Analysis and Technical Transfer” (2008), “Area Studies and Practice” (2008), and “Internationalization of Area Studies” (2009). Research groups on area-informatics and information sharing are also organized under JCAS and members are actively exchanging their research outcomes. Member organizations have gradually increased, reaching 87 as of Sep. 28, 2009. These now include research institutes, graduate schools, large-scale research projects, academic societies, and NGOs.



Kyoto Sustainability Initiative (KSI)

KSI, Kyoto Sustainability Initiative, is a new program for research and education in Kyoto University. It is a part of IR3S (Integrated Research for Sustainability Science), a four-year program started in 2006, which consists of four other national universities: Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, and Ibaraki universities.

Sustainability science is a comprehensive scholarship which covers topics dealing with sustainability of global, social, human systems, with the ultimate purpose of allowing these systems to keep on existing and developing.



CSEAS, as a part of KSI, have been contributing to the development of KSI through the utilization of overseas branch offices, with the results of integrated area studies and human networks as a base.

More specifically, CSEAS and its members have been contributing to the planning and strategy board, presentations of research works during lunch seminars, international symposia held in Thailand, China and Japan, and the delivering of remote lectures to several overseas universities.

Institute of Sustainability Science (ISS)

In collaboration with local people, local government and NPO at Moriyama, Kutsuki and Kameoka Field Stations, we are trying to build up the sustainable livelihood of local communities by applying the methodology of “Practice-oriented Area Study.” In Moriyama Field Station, the significance of eating indigenous fishes in Lake Biwa is reconsidered through the making of traditional fermented fish called “Narezushi” under the guidance of local fisherman. In Kutsuki Field Station, we are trying not only to reconstruct a traditional lifestyle such as intentional burning for making thatching, plant or swidden cultivation but also to develop modern technology such as solar energy generation integrating the traditional and modern. In Kameoka Field Station, we are

trying to reconstruct the association of human, mountain,



river and town through the revival project of river-rafting which was the main transportation in former days to carry timber from the Tanba mountain range to Kyoto. Our activity is also performed with local people in Asian countries for mutual enlightenment.

Making the rafting in Hozu river

International Symposia

The Center was involved in three joint international symposia for 2009.

On Jan. 17, 2009, the Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum (KU-SEA Forum) sponsored a one-day conference on the “Global Crisis in Food and Energy” with Japan and Thailand as comparative cases.

Then on Jan. 23, the KU-SEA Forum also co-sponsored with the Kyoto University Alumni Association-Indonesia and the Bogor Agricultural University a conference in Bogor, Indonesia on the issue of “Water Cycle Management in Indonesia.”

Finally, CSEAS staff members and other Japanese scholars specializing on Southeast Asia presented papers at the First Korean Association for Southeast Asian Studies-Center for Southeast Asian Studies joint international symposium on the theme “Interdependency of Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia: Migration, Investments and Cultural Flows” in Jeonju, South Korea. The symposium was held at Gyeongsang National University from Jun. 18-20.

In 2008, the Center also had a productive year in regards to international conferences and workshops. With the generous support of the Global COE Program,

the Center was able to organize one seminar and two joint international workshops.

On Jun. 19, 2008, the Center sponsored a seminar for young scholars and researchers on getting published in the *English World* on Jun. 19, 2008. Professor Mark Selden of State University of Binghamton and Cornell University was invited to speak on the future of publishing in the Asia-Pacific. This was followed by a joint international workshop on “Chinese Identities and Inter-Ethnic Coexistence and Cooperation in Southeast Asia,” on Jul. 4-5, 2008, involving scholars from the Center and ASAFAS, as well as from Indonesia and the Netherlands.

Finally from Sep. 16-17, the Center co-sponsored an international workshop on “Islam for Social Justice and Sustainability: New Perspectives on Islamism and Pluralism in Indonesia” with the Center for Islamic Area Studies (Kyoto University) and the Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica of Taiwan. Apart from faculty and researchers from these sponsoring institutions, scholars and public intellectuals from other Japanese academic institutions, Indonesia, and the Philippines presented papers and participated in the discussions.

In-house Seminars

In-house seminars are initiated by CSEAS researchers to study and discuss research topics which are in their preliminary stages. They are undertaken with support from CSEAS funds. After a series of discussions, seminar members then turn these into a concrete advanced research project for which they will attempt to obtain

external funding (like the Grant-in-Aid of Scientific Research Project). Around ten in-house seminars are being organized every year and each holds a few meetings a year. We are organizing the following in-house seminars in FY 2008-2009.

Theme	Organizer
FY2009	
Politics, Economics and History of Asia	Sugihara Kaoru
Seminar Series on Tropical Medicine and Hygiene by the Kinki District Study Group	Nishibuchi Mitsuaki
Regional Characteristics of Rural Development	Ando Kazuo
Southeast Asian History: Source Materials and Methodology	Koizumi Junko
Let's Watch Movies Together	Kitamura Yumi
New Voices from Area Studies	Kobayashi Satoru
Nature Non-Nature Interaction	Ishikawa Noboru
People Moving Across Southeast Asian Frontiers	Hayami Yoko
Anthropological Approach to the Obduracy of the Cities in Southeast Asia	Kimura Shuhei
Research of Subsistence in Marginal Areas	Watanabe Kazuo

Theme	Organizer
FY2008	
State, Market and Community	Mizuno Kosuke
Politics, Economics and History of Asia	Sugihara Kaoru
Seminar Series on Tropical Medicine and Hygiene by the Kinki District Study Group	Nishibuchi Mitsuaki
Regional Characteristics of Rural Development	Ando Kazuo
Southeast Asia in Comparative Perspective	Okamoto Masaaki
Special Interest Group for Area Studies Resource Sharing	Kitamura Yumi
Let's Watch Movies Together	Kitamura Yumi
Mainland Southeast Asia in a New Era	Kobayashi Satoru
New Voices from Area Studies	Kobayashi Satoru
Chinese Identities and Inter-Ethnic Coexistence and Cooperation in Southeast Asia	Calorine S. Hau
Mountainous Area in Mainland Southeast Asia (MTSEA)	Kono Yasuyuki

Colloquia

Date	Topic	Presenter
FY2009		
Oct. 26	Gangsters, Guerrillas and Gays : Democratization and the New Filipino “Indie Film” Film Title: “Ang Pagdadalaga ni Maximo Oliveros (The Blooming of Maximo Oliveros)”	Nicanor Tiongson (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Sep. 25	Information Rich or Poor? : Rethinking the Role of Our Library in the Digital Era	Kitamura Yumi (CSEAS Chief Librarian)
Jul. 6	After Poppy Cultivation: Survival, Challenges and Potentials for Improvement of Livelihood in Ko Kang Region of NSS	Oo Marlar (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jun. 25	Who Are Tai and Why?	Ronard D. Renard (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
FY2008		
Jan. 22, 2009	Cochinchinese Coin casting and circulating in 18th century Southeast Asia	Li Tana (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Nov. 27	Eunuchs in 17th Century Vietnam	Hasuda Takashi (CSEAS Junior Research Fellow)
Oct. 23	Globalization of Ayurveda: Correlation of Practices and Theories in Contemporary India, U.S. and Japan	Kasezawa Masato (Researcher of Scientific Research, CSEAS)
Sep. 24	Alcohol, Expression of the Divine	Ang Choulean (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jul. 7	Regional Integration the East Asian Way: Some Preliminary Considerations	Paul Close (CSEAS Visiting Researcher)
Jun. 26	Between Frontiers: Nation and Identity in a Southeast Asian Borderland	Ishikawa Noboru (Associate Professor, CSEAS)
May 26	Area Studies in a Global Age: A Perspective from Southeast Asia	Goh Beng Lan (CSEAS Visiting Researcher)
Apr. 24	Vietnamese Guns and China, c.1550s-1680s	Sun Laichen (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)

Special Seminars

Date	Title	Speaker
FY2009		
Oct. 22	Imperial Alchemy: Nationalism and Asia	Anthony Reid (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jul. 25	Hierarchy of Posts and Titles and Ruling Strata in 15th-18th Centuries Vietnam: Quantative Analysis Experiment	Antoshchenko (Institute of Asian and African Studies, Moscow University) Hasuda Takashi (CSEAS Junior Research Fellow)
	Impressionistic Features of Khai Hung's Short Stories (In Vietnamese with Japanese translation)	Eva Antoshchenko Muckova (Institute of Asian and African studies, Moscow University)
Jul. 22	Contemporary Indonesia's Political Situation	Vedi R. Hadis (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jul. 9	Management of the Indonesian Peat Lands: It Needs to Be Improved	Supiandi Sabiham (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jun. 26	Raising Voices, Claiming Space: Migrant Women's Labor Activism in Bangkok	Mary Beth Mills (Colby College, U.S.)

Date	Title	Speaker
Apr. 23	Roundtable on the State of Democracy in Southeast Asia	Discussants:
	Southeast Asian Perspectives	Vedi Hadiz (National University of Singapore and author of <i>Localising Power in Indonesia: A Southeast Asia Perspective</i> , forthcoming, Stanford University Press, 2009)
	Thailand	Ukrist Pathmanand (Chulalongkorn University, co-author of the book <i>The Thaksinization of Thailand</i> , with Duncan McCargo)
	Indonesia	Honna Jun (Ritsumeikan University and author of <i>Military Politics and Democratization in Indonesia</i>) Okamoto Masaaki (CSEAS and author of <i>An Unholy Alliance: Political Thugs and Political Islam Work Together</i> , "Inside Indonesia 93," Aug.-Oct. 2008)
	Malaysia	Toh Kin Woon (Senior API Fellow, former leader, Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia - the Malaysian People's Movement Party, and former Senator, Malaysian Upper Chamber of Parliament, member of the Penang State Legislative Assembly)
Apr. 21	The Philippines	Patricio N. Abinales (CSEAS, author of <i>History and Orthodoxy in the Muslim Filipino Narrative, 1898-2000</i> , Ateneo Press, forthcoming)
	Thaksin's Legacy: Thaksinomics and Its Impacts on Thailand's National Innovation System and Industrial Upgrading	Patarapong Intarakumnerd (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow) Coordinator: Sugihara Kaoru (CSEAS)
	The Distribution of Political Rights in the Legislatures and its' Impact on Social Justice	Kin Woon Toh (API Fellow) Coordinator: Okamoto Masaaki (CSEAS)
	The Backbone of Japan in A Time of Epochal Crisis: Reading the Prospects for Nation-Democracy Symbiosis through Education, Agriculture, Industry, and Environment.	Mochtar Pabotinggi (LIPI; Japan Foundation Fellow)
	Community Theatre in Asia: Empowering Young People to Bring About Change	Tan Sooi Beng (API Fellow)
Apr. 13	Whither Labour and the Labour Movement in Malaysia?	Francis Loh Kok Wah (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
	Human Insecurity : A Reconsideration on Thai Women Trafficking in Japan	Ukrist Pathmanand (API Fellow)
Apr. 3	Sustainable Rural Development Initiative for Natural Resource Management: Role of Agroforestry in the Resource Poor Tropical Environments of West Java, Indonesia	Oekan. S. Abdoellah (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)

FY2008

Jan. 29, 2009	A Long Row to Hoe: ASEAS Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism	Tatik Saadati Hafidz (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Dec. 24	Chinese-Indonesians in Post Soeharto Era: Looking for a "Place" or a "Voice" in Politics?	Thung Ju Lan (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Dec. 16	Free in the Forest: Popular Neoliberalism and the Aftermath of War in the U.S. Pacific Northwest	Anna Tsing (University of California, Santa Cruz)
Oct. 10	Towards an East Asian Community (with thanks to Charles Darwin and Karl Marx)	Paul Close (CSEAS Visiting Researcher)
Jul. 17	Related Beings: Rice and Human	Ang Choulean (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jul. 10	The Grameen Bank and the Bank Rakyat Indonesia: Sharing of Experiences between the Two Microfinance Giants	Tazul Islam (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)
Jun. 18	Land Use Change in North-Central Montane Vietnam: Using Landsat TM Chronosequences to Classify and Characterized Land Use Change	Stephen J. Leisz (CSEAS Visiting Research Fellow)

CSEAS faculty members have poured a great deal of energy into becoming an indispensable link between Japan and Southeast Asia and making intellectual contributions to Southeast Asia and Japanese society. Staff have given lectures and academic advice to graduate and undergraduate students at Southeast Asian universities. They have also given intellectual and policy advice and suggestions to academic and government institutions both in Japan and Southeast Asian countries and have started action research projects in collaboration with NGOs located in the region. CSEAS

places great emphasis on returning research results back to Japanese civil society and has received fruitful feedback from civil society for further creative research activities in Southeast Asia and beyond. In order to improve the mutually beneficial relationship between both CSEAS and civil society, we have built up various kinds of intellectual exchanges with universities and central and local governments and NGOs in Japan. The following list provides a snapshot of our most recent intellectual contributions in Japan, Southeast Asia, and beyond.

1 Lectures for the General Public and International Students

Sugihara Kaoru

- “Japanese Economic Development in Comparative Asian Perspective,” Special Seminar for Asian Youth Fellowship grantees visiting Japan, The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, Dec. 2, 2008.
- “Why Humankind Has Survived: A New Question from Global History,” the Fourth Symposium of Kyoto Univ. Research Centers and Institutes, on “Uniqueness of Relatedness among Different Disciplines: Making a Bright Future,” Meitetsu Hall, Mar. 14, 2009
- “The European Miracle in Modern Global History: A View from East Asia,” Conference on Writing the History of the Global: Challenges for the 21st Century, British Academy, London, May 22, 2009.

Matsubayashi Kozo

- “Water and Life in Asia,” Special Lecture at “Water Seminar,” 150th anniversary of Japan-France relationship, Nov. 26, 2008.
- “Development of ‘Field Medicine’ from Kahoku-machi to Asia,” Special Lecture on The 51st Symposium of Japanese Geriatrics Society, Jun. 19, 2009.
- “From Mountaineering and Expedition to Field Medicine,” Special Lecture on Academic Film Expo 2009, Kyoto University Museum, Sep. 13, 2009.

Hayami Yoko

- Organizing & moderating public lectures on “Thailand in the 21st Century: Thailand from the Past to the Future in the Eyes of Long-term Watchers,” CSEAS & Royal Thai Consulate in Osaka, at Apr. 24, 2009.

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

- “Importance of international collaborative studies for foodborne and waterborne enteric infections in ‘Glocal’ Asia,” Invited Lecture at the 13th International Conference on “Emerging Infectious Diseases of the Pacific Rim: Focus on Enteric Diseases,” Calcutta, India, Apr. 4, 2009.
- “Recent Trend in Infections by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and Distribution of This Bacterium in Shellfish in Asia,”

Keynote Address at the 7th International Conference on Molluscan Shellfish Safety, Nantes, France, Jun. 16, 2009.

Kono Yasuyuki

- “Application of Geo-informatics to Area Studies,” Special lecture series at Graduate School, Collage of Resources and Environment, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, Jun. 23 to 27, 2008, and Jun. 8 to 12, 2009.
- Organizing & Moderating Public Lectures on “Global Crisis in Food and Energy: Thailand- Japan Perspectives,” 3rd Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forum, Imperial Queens Park Hotel, Bangkok, Jan. 17, 2009.
- Organizing public lectures on “Water Cycle Management in Indonesia,” Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Jan. 23-24, 2009.

Okamoto Masaaki

- “New Horizon of Local Governance in Southeast Asia: Thailand and Indonesia,” JETRO-IDE Summer Seminar Jul. 23, 2009.

2 Comments on Current Issues in Newspapers, Journals and to the Media

Sugihara Kaoru

- “Why Humankind Has Survived: A New Question from Global History,” *Yomiuri Shinbun*, Apr. 4, 2009.

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

- “Distribution of Non-toxin-producing O157 in Asia: One of the Reasons for Low Incidence of Food Poisoning Cases,” *Yomiuri Shimbun*, Dec. 29, 2008.

3 Committee Members and Advisers for Public Entities and NGOs

Shibayama Mamoru

- Member of the committee on Global COE Program, JSPS.
- Member of the Science Council of Japan.

Sugihara Kaoru

- Member of the Science Council of Japan.
- Member of the editorial advisory board, *Journal of Global History* (Cambridge University Press).
- Board Member of the International Association of Economic History.
- Member of selection committee, Nikkei Cultural Award for Books on Economy.

Shimizu Hiromu

- Member of the Advisory Group, *Inter-Asia Cultural Studies* (Routledge).
- Vice chairman, the selection committee of academic prize, Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize.
- Member of selection committee, The Iue Asia Pacific Research Scholarship Prize.
- Member of selection committee, Mizuho International Scholarship for Studying at Asian Universities.

Matsubayashi Kozo

- Member of International Research Committee, Japanese Society of Promotion of Longevity Science.

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

- Chairman of Working Group on Code of Hygienic Practice for *Vibrio* spp. in Seafood, under Codex Committee on Food Hygiene in FAO/WHO.
- International Advisory Committee member, International Conference on Molluscan Shellfish Safety (ICMSS).
- Japanese Panel Chair of Cholera and Other Bacterial Enteric Infections Panel, US-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program.



A home visit by field medical team to a 62 year-old female who suffered from poliomyelitis when a baby and now suffered from hepatic echinococcosis with severe disabilities. She mentioned, "I am now very happy with cordial thanks to Buddha and to every humankind despite of my every disabilities." At the woman's house.

4 Other Activities and Contributions

Matsubayashi Kozo

- Geriatric Medical Service in Bousseasu in Guinea, Dec. 14, 2008 to Jan. 7, 2009.
- Geriatric Medical Service in Tosa Town in Kochi Prefecture Japan, Aug. 2-9, 2009.
- Geriatric Medical Service in Qingai in China, Aug. 12 to Sep. 3, 2009.
- Geriatric Medical Service in Ethiopia in Africa, Nov. 10-24, 2009.

Shibayama Mamoru

- Computerization of The *Kotmai Tra Sam Duang* (The Law of the Three Seals of Thailand). The *Kotmai Tra Sam Duang* (KTSD) is a popular appellation given to a corpus of traditional laws of Thailand compiled in 1805 by the order of King Rama I of the reigning Chakri Dynasty. The importance of the KTSD lies in the fact that it is virtually the single source for those who wish to study the pre-19th century legal texts of Thailand. The Computer Concordance to the Law of the Three Seals (KTSD) provides a comprehensive index with some example of the total glossary for the KTSD which must be extremely useful for area studies. On Jun. 18, 2009, the revised version of the concordance was offering to H.R.H. Princess Sirindhorn with Prof. Ishii Yoneo at Chitrada Royal Palace, Bangkok, Thailand.



Photo of the Computer Concordance to the Law of the Three Seals (KTSD)



A TV News scene of the ceremony where Profs. Shibayama and Ishii are presenting the book to Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Sirindhorn [Provided by Thai-TV Channel 3]

Long Distance Learning

High mobility characterizes our remote video lecturing activity. We don't need any dedicated room for the remote video lecture/conference. We can bring the portable remote conference system working anywhere. If necessary, we can go so far as to bring the network connection to establish a high quality videoconference connection. With free use of this capacity, we have been sharing lectures to several universities in Southeast Asia using two screens simultaneously (one screen showing the presenter and another one showing his/her presentation material).

It is not only necessary to keep a high quality network connection for a long time, but also a close coordination with the recipients. CSEAS remote lecture delivering to the overseas universities has already reached the stage of practical application. To be prepared for any unforeseen accidents during live connection, the learning experience of the students is guaranteed through the cooperation of Kyoto University's Open-Course Wares to provide recorded materials online.

In 2008, we began to deliver remote lectures to the VNU (Vietnam National University, Hanoi) and the ITB (Institute of Technology Bandung). The ITB then broadcasted the program to 250 universities subscribed to the higher education network in Indonesia under KSI, the Kyoto Sustainability Initiative's education program. In 2009, we are expanding the coverage by establishing a new connection to UNIMAS (Sarawak State University of Malaysia), and currently conducting technical experiments with a university in Bangladesh.

We also established a unique way to absorb the difference in time, timeslot, and semester by delivering a live Q&A session following the recorded lecture. For this delayed broadcasting, we have developed simultaneous multi-screen recorders with which we can save the presentation screen and the presenter's camera view into one screen. A stand-alone, self-powered, long-range network connection extender is another unique piece of equipment we have developed to realize video conference in remote villages or at disaster sites.

Foreign Research Fellows

The visiting research fellows of 2009 was an impressive list of senior scholars and up-and-rising junior researchers.

- **Prof. Anthony Reid**

Former director of the Asia Research Institute of the National University of Singapore and now Emeritus Professor and Visiting Fellow at the Australian National University.

- **Dr. Nicanor Tiongson**

Senior professor at the University of the Philippines Film Institute, College of Mass Communications and former vice president and artistic director of the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

- **Dr. Hong Liu**

Professor of East Asian Studies and Director of Centre for Chinese Studies, University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

- **Prof. Nagaraj Nareppa**

Professor of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, India.

Director and Head of the Research Section of the Historical Research Department, Yangon, Myanmar.

Two junior scholars

- **Prof. Viengrat Nethipo**

Assistant professor at the Department of Government, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

- **Prof. Erik Martinez Kuhonta**

Assistant professor at the Department of Political Science, McGill University, Canada.

Information on the respective research projects of these scholars can be found in the URL:

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/staff/staff_en.html

As in the past, these scholars' stay with CSEAS had been very productive, and their outputs include book manuscripts (original and revised) as well as a series of essays on their fields.

MOUs

Date	Institute	Country	City	Exchange of Students
Aug. 17, 2009	Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Pharmacy, Andalas University	Republic of Indonesia	Padang	
Sep. 1, 2008	Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University	Republic of Nepal	Kathmandu	●
Apr. 30, 2008	Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University	Kingdom of Thailand	Hatyai	
Feb. 25, 2008	Cairo University	Arab Republic of Egypt	Cairo	●
Oct. 10, 2007	Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University	Republic of Indonesia	Serang	●
May. 17, 2007	Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos	Lao P.D.R.	Vientiane	
Jun. 9, 2006	Institute of East Asian Studies, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	Malaysia	Sarawak	
Apr. 28, 2006	Korea Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	Republic of Korea	Seoul	
Apr. 6, 2006	The Universitas Cenderawasih	Republic of Indonesia	Jayapura	●
Mar. 14, 2006	Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies, Research Center for Humanities and Social Science, Academia Sinica	Taiwan	Taipei	
Nov. 13, 2005	Institute for Northeast Asian Studies, Vietnamese Academy of Social Science	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Hanoi	
Sep. 15, 2004	Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University	Kingdom of Thailand	Khon Kaen	
Aug. 9, 2004	State Islamic University	Republic of Indonesia	Tangerang	●
Oct. 26, 2002	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore	Republic of Singapore	Singapore	●
Oct. 23, 2002	Hanoi Agricultural University	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Hanoi	
Sep. 17, 2002	International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh	People's Republic of Bangladesh	Dhaka	
Mar. 25, 2002	The Seameo Regional Centre for History and Tradition	Union of Myanmar	Yangon	
Mar. 11, 2002	Yezin Agricultural University	Union of Myanmar	Yezin	●
Feb. 7, 2002	Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University	Kingdom of Thailand	Hatyai	
Jan. 4, 2002	The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)	Republic of Indonesia	Jakarta	
Sep. 5, 2001	Research Institute and Graduate Programs Hasanuddin University	Republic of Indonesia	Makassar	●
Jul. 23, 2001	Bogor Agricultural University	Republic of Indonesia	Bogor	●
Jul. 23, 2001	National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping	Republic of Indonesia	Bogor	●
Nov. 28, 2000	Center for Integrative and Development Studies University of the Philippines	Republic of the Philippines	Quezon	



After representatives sign the MOU

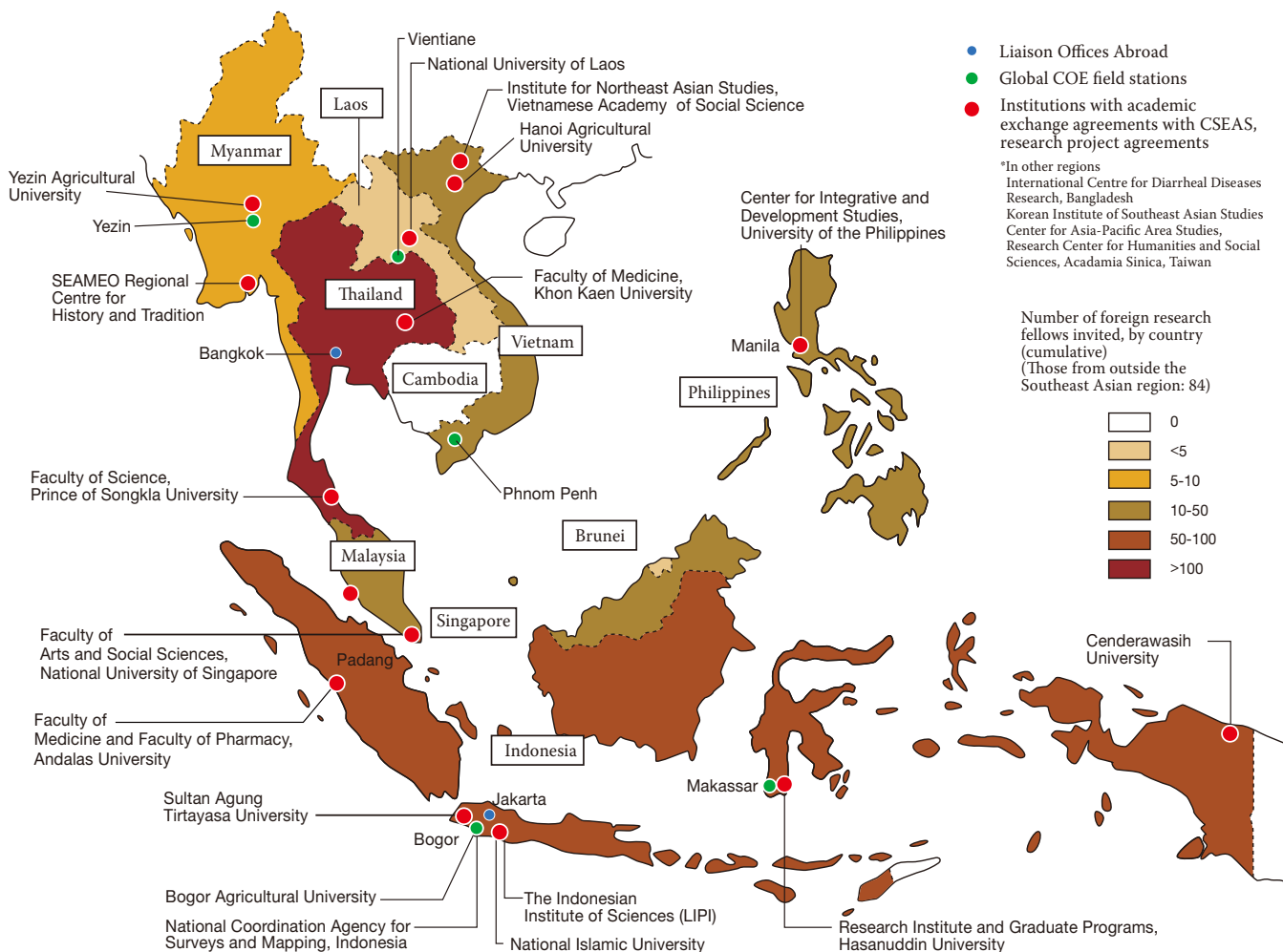
Liaison Office

The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area of central Bangkok. The Jakarta Liaison Office was established in Oct. 1970 at Kebayoran Baru area of Jakarta, and has been in the same area since then. These offices function as a residence for the CSEAS research staff stationed there to manage the office. In recent years, management of the office has been opened to researchers from other schools, faculties, and universities. The offices have three major functions. First, they are the bases for information collection. Some of the major collections are books in the vernacular language, statistics, documents, and maps. The offices maintain regular contact and exchanges academic information with research agencies like the National Research Council of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University and Thammasat University, or the Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI), Hasanuddin University, Bogor Agricultural University, and the National Coordination Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL). The offices also serve as a channel for inquiries about local institutes from Japanese and other researchers and students. The offices also function as publicity bases. They organize

workshops and hold receptions for scholars in Bangkok and Jakarta and also from the region. Third, the office provides logistical support to field surveys, including assistance in acquiring research visas, negotiating with research counterparts, and attending to emergency measures.

In 2007, both liaison offices actively facilitated the birth of Kyoto University alumni associations, Kyoto Union Club (KUC) in Thailand and Himpunan Asosiasi Kyoto University (HAKU) in Indonesia. By now, KUC organized four Kyoto University Southeast Asian Forums and HAKU organized three forums. The sixth forum "Dashi Event" was held in Bangkok in collaboration with Ajinomoto Integrative Research for Advanced Dieting, the Organization for the Promotion of International Relations, Kyoto University, Graduate School of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Japanese Culinary Academy, Kyoto Union Club.

The 7th forum will be held in Bandung on "Earth and Space." These forums function as an opportunity to disseminate the academic frontier of Kyoto University.



East Asian Networking Committee

Institutional collaborative research on Southeast Asia among East Asian scholars has become a new challenge in Japan. A workshop on East Asian networks on Southeast Asian studies held in Kyoto in Oct. 2005, to which CSEAS invited Southeast Asia specialists from China, South Korea and Taiwan, resulted in the signing of MOUs between CSEAS and Taiwan's Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences and the Korea Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Through these, CSEAS has been making special efforts in promoting academic exchanges with East Asian scholars working on Southeast Asian Studies. An annual joint conference with

the Center for Asia Pacific Area Studies, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, alternately in Kyoto and Taipei, started in 2007. In Oct. 2009, the Third CAPAS-CSEAS International symposium under the title of "Maritime Links and Transnationalism in Southeast Asia" was held at the Academia Sinica, Taipei. In 2009, a new initiative with the Korean Association for Southeast Asian Studies (KASEAS) also started; and the first KSEAS-CSEAS joint symposium titled "Interdependency of Korea, Japan and Southeast Asia: The Migration, Investment and Cultural Flow" was held at the Gyeongsang National University, Jinju City, Korea in June.

Department of Practice-oriented Area Studies

Area Studies in Japan have appeared especially as a social request to open alternative frontiers which orthodox academic studies could not respond to. Particularly, CSEAS, Kyoto University, has employed natural sciences to Area Studies, integrating this area with the social sciences. Practice-oriented Area Studies are strongly seeking a way to participate in and learn from people's practical efforts to challenge their possibilities in this Area. This department has officially started in this endeavour as of Oct. 2008 and thus, is the newest in CSEAS. As of Nov. 2009, one associate professor (Head of Department), one assistant professor, one lecturer, seven research fellows and two supporting staff belong to the department. The main projects are a Mobile site type research on sustainability science: Practice-oriented Area Study

on Re-vitalization of Networking Societies by "Zaichi" (Village-Communities) and Local Towns (Rural Urban) in collaboration with ISS (Institute of Sustainability Science), An Alternative Rural Development Model on the Basis of Rural History and Culture: Action for Mutual Learning on the Significance of Rural Culture Through Networking of People in Asian Developing Countries and Japan (Asian Neighbors Network Program, Toyota Foundation), The Promoting Project of Needs Based Area Studies for the World: Study on "Social Software" for Development and Environment Preservation in Peripheral South Asia: Trying to Find a Clue through Stakeholder Participation (JSPS), International Networking Project to Cope with Natural Hazards on the Periphery of Bengal Bay (JSPS).

The API Fellowships

The Nippon Foundation established the Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships) in cooperation with Asian intellectuals and organizations in 2000. The participating countries include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Japan. CSEAS is the partner institution in Japan, and the Japanese secretariat operates within the Center. The API Fellowships aim to promote mutual learning and contribute to the growth of public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. It has enabled public intellectuals in Asia

to pursue academic, cultural, and professional projects in the API participating countries. Since 2002, CSEAS has organized 18 seminars in which 45 API fellows gave presentations and shared their insights with staff and students from CSEAS and ASAFAS.



International Workshop in Nov. 2009



Country workshop in Mar. 2009



Photos taken by Dr. Lye Tuck-Po, former visiting research fellow

Division of Integrated Area Studies

The division explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches. The division pursues comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia, as well as on regional information systems. In addition, the division integrates and coordinates the research of the Center in collaboration with the other research divisions and the Division of Area Informatics.

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

The division explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. The division studies social transformations, cultural aspects of production, the creation of borderland spaces, and everyday life, as well as religion, knowledge practices, the institution of culture, and gender and sexuality.

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

The division explores the coexistence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources, and the Life Environment section studies human life in relation to the environment, including studies of food, nutrition, hygiene and disease.

Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

The division studies globalization, regionalization, and regional development. The division is concerned with the political economy of Southeast Asia and the broader East Asian economy; agricultural and development economics; and government, politics, regionalism, and the regionalization of Southeast Asia.

Division of Information and Networks

The division provides various information resources, an information infrastructure based on the Internet, and a support system for highly utilized resources in area studies. Also, in order to build the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field at the Center, the division explores a methodology for applying informatics in area studies.

Mizuno Kosuke

Professor

- 1 People's organizations (such as labor unions), institutional change, and economic development
- 2 Southeast Asian Path of economic development
- 3 Family business and their networks in the sustainable humanosphere development in Indonesia economy

I have employed both institutional and historical approaches in my study of the Indonesian economy as well as the area study approach when examining land, labor, and capital as integral parts of the economy. I have conducted a number of case studies with these approaches on the non-farm sector and rural industries in the Indonesian countryside, the results of which have been published in my book *Community-Based Industry in Indonesia: What Is a Path to the Recovery of Asian Economies?* (Kyoto University Press, 1999, in Japanese), and *Rural Industrialization in Indonesia: A Case Study of Community-Based Weaving Industry in West Java* (IDE, 1996). My research interest also includes studying the role of people's organizations, institutional changes and economic development. This approach has been applied for the study of natural resources management for both the cases of Talun-Huma (an agro-forestry system) in West Java and of peat land conservation in Riau, Indonesia. The cases of industrial relations and trade union have also been studied from this view point. These studies have been done in the context of Indonesian democratization and decentralization. *Direktori Serikat Buruh di Indonesia* (*Directory of Indonesian Trade Union*) (AKATIGA, 2007, in Indonesian) was a product of this study. I have organized a study group on "Entrepreneur in East Asia, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural; towards a New Model of East Asian political economy," since 2005 focusing on the topics of rent-seeking, networks, informal violence and social movements in the region. *Populism in Asia* (NUS and Kyoto University Press, 2009) is a product of this group. The recent economic crisis in East Asia is being studied in this context.



Talun-Huma Agroforestry, Western Java, Indonesia

Nishibuchi Mitsuaki

Professor

- 1 Elucidation of interrelationships between the natural environment and human activities (cultural, social, economic, etc.) specific to Asia through analysis of enteric infections
- 2 Safety of the food traded across international borders in Asia

Most bacteria responsible for enteric infections inhabit natural environments, but they are sparsely distributed. However, the eutrophication of environments due to increases in human population, human activities, and climate change stimulates bacterial propagation. The propagated bacteria can cause infection through consumption of water and food. Culture — including hygienic concepts, eating habits, ritual ceremonies, and other factors — can influence the frequency of contact between bacteria and humans. Humans differ in their resistance to infection by pathogenic bacteria due to differences in their immunity induced by past infections. Once infected, humans become "culture bottles of the pathogen" and bacteria propagated there are released into the environment. Political and economic activities such as the movement of labor harboring pathogens and the import/export of food contaminated with pathogens mediate the spread of infections. As such, we can look at the human-nature interaction through an analysis of the epidemiology of infectious diseases. Molecular epidemiological tools such as DNA fingerprinting can be a very powerful tool in the analysis, helping to prove in a objective manner the subjective hypothesis put forward in field study. The puzzles I have been collaborating with scientists in Asia to solve are infections caused by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vibrio cholerae*, and *Escherichia coli* O157.



Our collaborators work closely with each other. We often provide our collaborators opportunities to learn advanced analytical technologies through joint conferences/workshops.

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Okamoto Masaaki

Associate Professor

- 1 Local Politics
- 2 Decentralization
- 3 Privatized violence

At present I have three intellectual interests. The first is how to understand local politics in Southeast Asia, especially Indonesia, where democratization and decentralization have brought about radical changes in local politics. I have done research for several years in Indonesia and have tried to explain the emerging political stabilization at the local level after several years of severe unstable politics. My tentative argument is that the blossoming of new regions and the ethnic, religious and/or regional balance of candidates in local direct elections contribute to the decrease in horizontal disparities and stabilize local politics. My second interest is on the privatization of security especially in Indonesia. The end of the cold war globally prompted security privatization and this has very much been the case in Southeast Asia. Post-Suharto Indonesia has seen the rise of various types of security providers. I am currently researching on their gradual evolution and/or transformation with the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia. Some of the providers have shrewdly transformed themselves and have succeeded to play politically dominant roles at a local level. Finally, I am interested in the politics of plantations especially that of palm oil in Southeast Asia. With the rising importance of bio-fuels, palm oil plantations are expanding at a phenomenal rate in archipelagic Southeast Asia. My research focus is on how the pro-plantation discourse has been forged globally, nationally and locally to justify its reckless expansion.



Going to the Polls: picture of voters at the Indonesian general election 2009

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Caroline Sy Hau

Associate Professor

- 1 The Chinese in the Philippines
- 2 Pan-Asianism(s) and revolutionary networks
- 3 Cultural flows and the formation of "East Asia"

I am currently working on two book projects.

One is on the cultural politics of "Chineseness" in the Philippines from a comparative Southeast Asian perspective. The past three decades have witnessed the resignification of (Mainland) "China" from a model of socialist revolution to a model of "Chinese" capitalism alongside the transformation of ethnic Chinese in Southeast Asia from economically prominent but politically disloyal and culturally problematic aliens into model "Asians" as well as patriot-entrepreneurs and increasingly vocal players in national politics. This book tracks the political, economic, cultural and ideological processes by which "Chinese" came to be historically identified with commerce and capital, selectively included in and excluded from various national imaginaries and nation-building projects, and reinvented as paradigmatic "Asians."

The second book project, co-authored with Takashi Shiraishi and entitled *Only Yesterday*, looks at the region we now call "East Asia." Encompassing both Northeast and Southeast Asia, the region has been characterized by rapid region-wide economic development that has led to the emergence of increasingly urbanized and middle-class societies, as well as the deepening and widening of gaps between urban centers and rural areas, and between urban middle classes and the urban poor.



Cultural entrepreneur Chitra Konuntakiet with two of her bestselling books on the "Chinese" in Thailand (taken in Bangkok, Oct. 2009)

Nakaguchi Yoshitsugu

Assistant Professor

- 1 Dynamism of how bacteria causes diarrhea in Southeast Asia
- 2 Genetic analysis of pathogens which cause enteric infections
- 3 Development and application of quantitative analysis of pathogens based on food risk assessment

The relationship — the fight — between humans and pathogens is age old. In Southeast Asian countries, enteric infections are one of the most important infections and are related to local food culture. Now that millions of people travel abroad and foods are imported from many Asian countries, we have additional problems with infectious disease. When we protect our life in this environment, it is important to have a broad perspective on infectious diseases and the hygiene situation.

What is the concept of food safety? Essentially this means safety from infection by pathogens. Designing a food risk assessment system on a global scale is important for the food circumstances of our country today. The various pathogens causing infectious disease contaminate foods imported from Asian countries; when brought into Japan via imported food, infectious diseases can spread quickly. This type of spread of infectious diseases through the movement of humans and things is something that has been repeated throughout human history. I use the techniques of molecular biology and molecular epidemiology to analyze pathogens which cause infectious diseases and aim to understand their dynamic movement.



Experimental study with Indonesian researchers in Padang, Indonesia

Fujita Motoko

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Conservation of birds in *Acacia mangium* plantation in Indonesia
- 2 Nutrient dynamics via bird feces
- 3 Ecosystem management in human-modified landscapes

In environments where human activity exerts a strong influence, the presence or absence of many living organisms is connected to land use. There is a difference, for example, between the living organisms that inhabit rural environments, where second-growth forests and paddy fields are abundant, and those that inhabit urban environments, where isolated forests are scattered about surrounded by residential neighborhoods. I have studied the ways in which avian species are affected by changes brought on by these kinds of human-made environments, and what differences in ecological functions arise as a result, focusing my attention on nutrient transport as nitrogen and phosphorus. For example, in Japan, the population of forest bird species in the fragmented urban forests I surveyed was greater than the population in the mountain region. As a result, the amount of excreted nitrogen and phosphorus mediated by bird feces in urban crow roosts were found to be dropped 70 to 100 times more than the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus in the mountain forests. Measurements of stable isotope ratio and carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus amounts in bird feces suggested that crows roosting in urban forests eat foods (e.g. garbage) found in residential area. In Indonesia, I have focused on the impact of changes in land use, such as the development of large-scale *Acacia* plantations, on the diversity of bird species. My aim is to demonstrate that decreases in the diversity of avian species can be mitigated via landscape management, which tries to conserve natural secondary forest within and around these plantations.



Landscape of *Acacia* plantation in different harvesting stages, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Nakashima Narihisa

Visiting Professor

- 1 Land disputes of Indonesia
- 2 Water businesses and land issue in Indonesia
- 3 Post colonial discourse in the reform era in Indonesia

I have been conducting research on land disputes for the last ten years especially in West Sumatra. West Sumatra is the homeland of the Minangkabau society, and its matrilineal system is very well known. *Tanah Ulayat*, or the Communal Lands of various levels of a village system have been very important for maintaining the Minangkabau matrilineal society.

However since the Dutch colonial era a lot of communal lands were leased (*erpacht*) to Dutch companies, and were transferred to the state after the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960, and had been used for plantations, mining and resort areas. But after Suharto's fall in 1998, people found the courage to demand their right over those lands. Those fights often faced violence from the military and police. The aim of my research was to describe those fights in cultural anthropological terms and clarify the impact of the Reform era, and analyze the post colonial dimension between the present time and the colonial era as well as the New Order.

In regards to land disputes, I have been researching the water business in Indonesia for the last three years, which became very popular especially after the economic crisis in 1998. The privatization of water business such as PDAM (Public Water Supply Company) and rising mineral water companies brought a lot of trouble to local societies which used to have rights over water management.



Sicuang irrigation, West Sumatra, which supplies water for more than 2,500 ha, is now under threat, because the Padang-Pariman District is planning to get water to the new regency capital.

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Kondo Mari

Visiting Professor

- 1 Business strategies and comparative business systems
- 2 Corporate social responsibilities (business and peace)
- 3 Diversity management

I lived in the Philippines (and Sri Lanka) for around 15 years, working as a business school professor at the Asian Institute of Management. While I was teaching there, many managers from various parts of the Southeast Asia wanted me to explain about Japanese management. In order for them to understand the differences well, I had to explain it in comparison to that of the Philippines and Southeast Asia. Since then, I have been intrigued by comparative business systems, in relation to the business strategies.

It is common sense that business strategies determine business performance. It is not too difficult to imagine that each country has a unique business system (to a certain extent). However, we tend to forget (at least in business school) that each business system tends to constrain even business strategies that a firm can take, thus also influence their business performance. Of course, I am particularly interested in the business strategies of the firms in Southeast Asian countries, in relation to the systems they operate within, in comparison to Japanese firms.

In a globalized world where the boundaries of business, government and civil societies are blurring, a set of interesting strategies are taken by corporations operating in many Asian countries, particularly in the area of corporate social responsibilities. I am particularly interested in how CSR mechanism can help or harm peace, in relation to inequality issues.

Upon my return to Japan, I am rather shocked by the fact that society may be losing its vigor, and feel strongly about the need to open up the country to many nationalities. Thus, my present research interest includes diversity management, particularly of Japanese corporations.



Plant workers not allowed to be in the administration building wait to go in to get paid.

Retno Kusumaningtyas

Special Researcher

- 1 The application of (complex) agroforestry approaches in sustainable development in the tropics
- 2 The utilization of smallholder and plantation agro-forestry approaches in the sustainable production of timber
- 3 Community-company partnerships in sustainable plantation development and management

My research-activities revolve around the application of (complex) agro-forestry practices in the tropics. I study how agro-forestry approaches can be combined and advanced, and how these approaches can be integrated together with various other natural resource management strategies to maximize social and economic benefits, while minimizing potentially harmful ecological and social consequences. The overall aim is to find a balance between social and economic development, sustainable resource utilization, and biodiversity protection. My work is concentrated mainly in Indonesia.

Currently my work focuses on the utilization of smallholder and plantation agro-forestry approaches in the sustainable production of timber. It is part of a wider research project into the design of a practical scenario for a timber based bio-ethanol industry in Indonesia. The application of (complex) agro-forestry approaches will allow for the integration of other useful species and sustainable natural resource management approaches within a timber cultivation area, creating in effect one larger complex cultivation system. Thus, a system is sought that will create livelihood security at the community level, is able to fulfil industry requirements, and can aid in improving social and ecological conditions.

A further theme within my research is the potential for community-company partnerships in sustainable plantation development and management. These studies build on previous research on plantation development and (complex) agro-forestry, and share the overall aim of my work.



Loading timber harvested from smallholder agro-forestry plantations at Wonosobo, Central Java, Indonesia

Kono Yasuyuki

Professor

- 1 Land and water resources management
- 2 Dynamics of livelihood systems
- 3 Sustainable humanosphere studies

I study the transformation of rural livelihood systems, land and water resources management, and environmental conservation and development programs in Mainland Southeast Asia. My study sites cover a wide range of ecological settings, from deltaic areas of the Red River and the Mekong River in Vietnam, the Chaophraya River in Thailand, and the Ayeyarwady River in Myanmar, to plateau areas of Northeast Thailand, Upper Burma and Tamil Nadu State in India, and mountainous areas of northern Vietnam, northern Laos, northern Thailand, and Yunnan Province of China. Fieldwork combined with remote sensing and GIS analyses are the major tools of my research.

My major research concern is, first, to develop an area-specific synthesis of technology, institutions, and natural environment for land and water resources management in a globalizing environment. Land and water is rapidly recognized to be a scarce resource on which rural livelihood, agricultural production and forest ecosystem conservation depends. We have to consider how to adapt resource management to the environmental and historical settings of local societies. Second, livelihood systems in rural Southeast Asia are drastically changing and have diversified during the last several decades, which has furthermore increased the complexity in resources management and the importance of site-specific researches. It is worth challenging the generalization of these changes.

The third concern is sustainable humanosphere studies in which my specific concern is, utilizing potentiality of tropical environment, to investigate environment-inspired technologies.



Jungle rubber garden is thought to be a typical type of low-input low-return production systems. But the renewal mechanism of rubber trees are well managed by smallholders, securing sustainable production in spite of flood damages and termite attacks.

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Matsubayashi Kozo

Professor

- 1 Longitudinal follow-up study based on comprehensive geriatric assessment for community-dwelling elderly in Japan
- 2 Comprehensive study of human aging in Asia and Africa
- 3 Study on neurodegenerative diseases in New Guinea
- 4 Comprehensive study on human aging and diseases in highlander in the Himalayan highlands

We have been continuing a longitudinal study on comprehensive geriatric assessment for community-dwelling elderly living in Kochi, Japan, since 1990.

Compared with findings of Japanese elderly, we have carried out a geriatric survey of community-dwelling elderly living communities in West Java in Indonesia, Phuto district in Vietnam, Maubin in Myanmar, Khon Kaen in Thailand, Savannakhet in Laos. We found increasing prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the elderly population in Khon Kaen in Thailand and Savannakhet in Laos, and also found a high prevalence of hypertension in elderly in west Java in Indonesia. We found a close association between metabolic syndrome of the elderly and economical transition. Adding to the above and compared with the above findings, our two special interests in neurodegenerative diseases in New Guinea and the health conditions of high altitude populations in the Himalayas and Ethiopia have also led us to cooperate with researchers in Research Institute of Human and Nature.



A platform burial in Shu in Qinghai, China. Many Tibetan elderly people living in Shu in Qinghai plateau cordially desire to be buried beyond the sky.

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Kozan Osamu

Associate Professor

- 1 Estimating the impacts of climate change and human activity on regional hydrological cycle in the Aral Sea Basin
- 2 Sustainability of the large scale tree plantation in the peat swamp forest, Indonesia

Two major rivers — the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya — originally flowed into the Aral Sea, once an inland lake that was the world's fourth largest in water area. In the 1960s, the Soviet Union started large-scale irrigation projects in the vast dry steppes extending through the mid and downstream basins of these two rivers. Irrigated land grew from about 4.5 million hectares in 1960 to about 7 million in 1980. The huge increase in water diverted to irrigated areas dramatically decreased water flowing into the Aral Sea, disturbing the balance between water inflow and evaporation from the lake and rapidly raising the saline concentration from 10 per cent to 35 per cent.

The combination of these processes has triggered many problems, including the disappearance of fisheries from the Aral Sea, the contamination of basins by agricultural chemicals, damage to the health of local inhabitants including a lower life expectancy, and the deterioration of the environment. After the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991 and the independence of republics around the basins, bitter conflicts arose over water use from the two natural rivers between countries upstream and downstream. To clarify these problems, I started hydro-meteorological observation and modeling from 2006. I am integrating various kinds of data in order to provide useful information for local communities.

To discuss the sustainability of large scale tree plantation in the peat swamp forest, hydrological and CO₂ flux

observation are being planned in Indonesia.



The meteorological station, which is maintained by local farmers, is located near the experimental farmland established by ICBA (International Center for Biosaline Agriculture). Meteorological data is used for climate trend analysis and sustainable water management.

Sato Takahiro

Assistant Professor (G-COE)

- 1 Temporal-spatial changes in land and water use in Southern India

In Tamil Nadu state at the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, the Southwest monsoon, which can provide abundant rainfall from June to September, is blocked by the Western Ghats Mountains. As a result, only 800-1,000 mm annual rainfall falls, the lower limit necessary for paddy production. To use this limited rainfall effectively, around 500 years ago, people developed a tank irrigation system which is designed to capture surface runoff water. Frequent tank maintenance is essential for its sustainable use, but many factors, such as urban migration, have weakened the community-based tank management system and resulted in a decline in tank performance.

To cope with such problems, not only technological innovation but also the establishment of a tank management system taking into consideration socio-economical criteria may be needed. To suggest the necessary interventions for sustainable water use in this area, I have been studying temporal-spatial changes in land and water use in recent decades through a combination of RS/GIS technique and fieldwork.



Manual land leveling of the paddy field

Wada Taizo

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Formal and informal care at the end of life
- 2 Cross-cultural study of depression in older people in Southeast Asia and Japan
- 3 Falls as a risk factor of functional decline in older people.

I have been engaged in geriatrics for more than 10 years and have seen various types of end of life. It is only human beings in this living world who have endeavored to manage disease and disability using medical techniques and helping each other to cooperate until the very last day. Even though death may be around the corner, treatable situations must be treated, irrespective of the age. However, it is sometimes difficult to know which medical care is beneficial for the patient especially during the end of life. Yet in the meantime, informal care which is provided by families and communities are supposed to be beneficial and at times vital to all patients.



82 years old Monk suffering prostate cancer. His son, daughter in law, grandchild and many young monks were taking care of him whenever it was necessary.



Picture of Monk brought to the hospital by his son and daughter in law

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Hayami Yoko

Professor

- 1 Ethnic relationships in Mainland Southeast Asia
- 2 Family and gender in Southeast Asia
- 3 Cross-border migration from Burma to Thailand
- 4 Religious practices along the Burma Thailand border

My research interests have evolved since I began research among the Karen in the Northern Thai hills two decades ago on religion, ethnicity and gender. Changes in my orientation, in the discipline of anthropology and in the region itself have constantly demanded me to reframe my understanding. My focus has gradually widened spatially and temporally from the time of Burma's colonization and Thailand's modern nation-building to national policies under the Cold War, and subsequently in the age of globalization, how have the everyday life of the people in the region been transformed? In the past few years, I have also been conducting research on both sides of the Thai-Burma border, looking at religious practices among the Karen since colonial times. I am pursuing two major topics across the Thailand-Myanmar border: the ethno-religious movements among the Karen; and the domestic sphere as a locus of cultural reproduction amid experiences of ethnic conflict as well as cross-border mobility for labor and refuge. Through these topics, I aim to reconsider modernist frameworks for "family," "ethnicity" and "religion."



Karen women weaving to their hearts' content

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Shimizu Hiromu

Professor

- 1 Resiliency of indigenous communities in a remote area against globalization
- 2 Japanese retirees' migration to Southeast Asia
- 3 Socio-cultural history of Yokosuka City under the shadow of the US Naval Base

One of my research topics is the resiliency of indigenous communities in a remote area against globalization. Almost every year since 1997 I have visited Hapao village with 350 households and surrounding areas in Ifugao province of northern Luzon to study people-initiated projects of reforestation, cultural revitalization, and socio-economic development. Anthropologically, the Ifugao are well known not only for magnificent rice terraces, which were inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List as a living cultural heritage in 1995, but also for customary laws, myths and rituals, woodcarving production, and so forth. Today more than 100 villagers among have been abroad to work as domestic helpers and care givers.

Hapao is located at the center of a mountainous area where the main force of the Japanese army led by the commander in chief General Yamashita entrenched itself in the final phase of the World War II. Mr. Lopez Nauyac, a native intellectual and the president of a small NGO (Ifugao Global Forest City Movement) in Hapao, insisted that world peace finally descended on Hapao at the cost of villagers' suffering and death, and he succeeded in obtaining funds for his projects from several Japanese agencies including JICA. The total amount exceeds 70 million yen. I am very much interested in the signifying practice of Mr. Nauyac as well the global connections of villagers.



Hapao village in rice-terraces Suharto

Koizumi Junko

Professor

- 1 Modern Thai history and historiography
- 2 History of gender relations in Thailand
- 3 Asian Studies in Historical Perspective

My research has been focused on the historical study of Siam (Thailand) in the Early Bangkok period. I have conducted extensive archival research concerning the various aspects of pre-modern Siamese society and state administration and their transformation from the late 19th century. Based upon insights obtained through reading those primary source materials, I have also tried to pursue a critical reexamination of modern Thai historiography, raising questions about existing history writing and representation in both official and popular historical discourses that are mostly framed by a modern nation-state cum royalist framework. In this relation, I regard the question of gender as an important field of history that has been marginalized in the major masculinist discourse of Thai history. Another field of importance that needs critical reappraisal is the historical place in Siam of China factors, which have hitherto been confined within the assimilation perspective. Through such historical explorations, I hope to broaden the possibilities of history writing and propose the significance of a long-term historical perspective for understanding present-day situations in the post-Cold War era.



Mural Painting, Wat Pradu Song Tham, Ayutthaya

Ishikawa Noboru

Associate Professor

- 1 State-making and transnationality
- 2 Culture and power
- 3 Global ethnography

As a social anthropologist, I have maintained a strong interest in political economy and relationships between human and environment in insular Southeast Asia. I have explored social forces shaping the region through the articulation of history and ethnography both from macro and micro perspectives. More specifically, my research focuses on the material bases of socio-cultural configurations in maritime Southeast Asia, analyzing them in both their local and global contexts and looking into their interaction. I have been engaged in interdisciplinary research on the Malay world and on present-day Malaysia and Indonesia, with special attention to the role of cultural interpretations in the reproduction and maintenance of power, identity politics, nation-making, ethnogenesis, socio-cultural dislocation, and the mobilization of social labor. My current research themes include the transnational process at a state border in western Borneo, the social history of a riverine society in northern Sarawak, Malaysia, commodity chains connecting Southeast Asia and Japan, and the socio-cultural construction of "nature" in the industrialized environment of Southeast Asia.



A log pond in Northern Sarawak, Malaysia

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Kobayashi Satoru

Assistant Professor

- 1 Changes and persistence of Cambodian society
- 2 Time-space analysis of Buddhist activities in mainland Southeast Asia
- 3 Khmer culture in Thailand and Vietnam

My fundamental research interest is to comprehend the reality of the socio-cultural dynamics in mainland Southeast Asia. In particular, Cambodian society's rapid and dramatic transformation has continued to capture my research attention for the past 10 years. The civil war since 1970 and the totalitarian state rule of the Pol Pot regime brought about a series of tremendous changes in Cambodian society, and following the socialist policy of the 1980s and the substantiation of modern governance procedures of state-rule by the new government after 1993 have affected society in many different ways. Thus, my interest lies in how local lives preserve their original property. I explore this through research on the characteristics of "sociabilité" that have been formed in previous periods in distinguishing ecological and social settings in each locality. I am also conducting a time-space analysis of Buddhist activities in rural Cambodia in order to comprehend socio-cultural dynamics in the area. These research interests have blossomed into a comparative study of the "state-local culture" relationship in Southeast Asia. This must be applied firstly in the fieldwork on the Khmer-speaking population in Northeast Thailand and Mekong-delta region of Vietnam.



A photo of the joint survey of temple-monasteries with Cambodian young researchers in Kampong Thum, Cambodia

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

Kimura Shuhei

Assistant Professor (G-COE)

- 1 Historical configuration of disaster system in Turkey
- 2 Ethnography of risk and future in Istanbul

My research interest is to explore natural disasters as a consequence of long-term interaction between nature and culture — I call this "disaster system" — in Turkey.

In Turkey, earthquake has become a public concern and the social arrangement surrounding disaster has been changing dynamically, especially after the great earthquake disaster in 1999. As an anthropologist, I have been conducting my field research in urban areas in that country including Istanbul, Gölcük, and Erzincan, focusing on the activities on disaster preparedness, and the narratives on past and future disaster of local people, municipalities, and academics. I have published several articles on this theme in Japanese journals such as *Asian African Area Studies*.

Now I am aiming to recontextualize "risk" ethnographically. As U. Beck explains, we are living in a risk-sensitive society where every single thing that can happen in the future come to be taken into account as risk, and we are forced to deal with such "risk" in a neoliberal way. Based on field research on future earthquake in Istanbul, I am planning to publish a monograph that describes how the ideas of risk, uncertainty and future(s) are embodied and intertwined in Istanbul in the contemporary glocal setting.



The monument to the 1992 Erzincan Earthquake

Nishi Makoto

Assistant Professor (G-COE)

- 1 Local knowledge and Development
- 2 Community initiatives to cope with HIV/AIDS

My research interests include social development, democracy and participation, and community initiatives for development.

Currently I am engaged in research on community initiatives to cope with HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia. My research demonstrates how the virus has affected the productive and reproductive systems of the communities; how the medical technologies such as HIV testing kits and the anti-retroviral treatments are the problems as well as solutions for local people; and how different stakeholders within and outside the community negotiate with each other to establish democratic relationship between those who are infected and those who are not infected. My research focuses on HIV/AIDS initiatives promoted by different stakeholders in the Gurage Zone of southern Ethiopia. One such initiative is a pre- and post-marriage testing campaign that was supposed to prevent transmission from males who migrate to urban centers in search of job opportunities. This campaign has posed the question whether or not a HIV discordant couple (a couple in which one is infected with HIV and the other is not) is a possible and legitimate form of married couple within the Gurage society. Another initiative is the “plow your neighbor’s garden” campaign, which requires community members to provide free labor for households affected by HIV/AIDS. Such a campaign is important since households affected by HIV/AIDS often lack labor force to conduct agricultural practice for their own livelihoods. Through my interviews with different stakeholders within the community, I have been focusing on local debates in progress regarding the relevance of these initiatives promoted by local elders.



Scenery of a Gurage village

Sun Xiaogang

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Pastoralists’ response to climate change and natural hazards
- 2 Pastoralists’ adaptive strategy in a global age
- 3 Sustainability of nomadic pastoralism in Asia and Africa

I have been carrying out ecological and anthropological research on pastoral societies of East Africa since 1998. I am primarily interested in the interactions among human, livestock, and arid environments. However, I have also focused on the socio-economic changes in pastoral societies over the past half century. Based on two years’ fieldwork with the Rendille camel herders of Kenya, I examined how pastoralists have coped with complex natural and socio-economic uncertainty. The results of my research showed that the Rendille demonstrate great mobility, flexibility, and creativity in their current subsistence. For example, with the influence of sedentarization policy and large-scale development projects in the 1970s-80s, the Rendille have changed from nomadic to semi-nomadic by settling their villages in the suburbs of new towns. However, by separating the villages and livestock herding camps and moving such camps frequently, along with the continual communal use of rangeland and water resources, and maintaining social institutions and cooperative relationships, they have successfully maintained high mobility of livestock and the sustainable use of natural resources. Furthermore, challenging new economic opportunities and modern technology as well as practicing livelihood diversification have improved their living conditions.

My current research focuses on the dynamics of continuity and change in pastoral subsistence among various societies in Asia and Africa. By combining fieldwork with comparative study, I am examining the sustainability of nomadic pastoralism in the global age.



Settling and moving — pastoralists catch the opportunities from both.

Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics

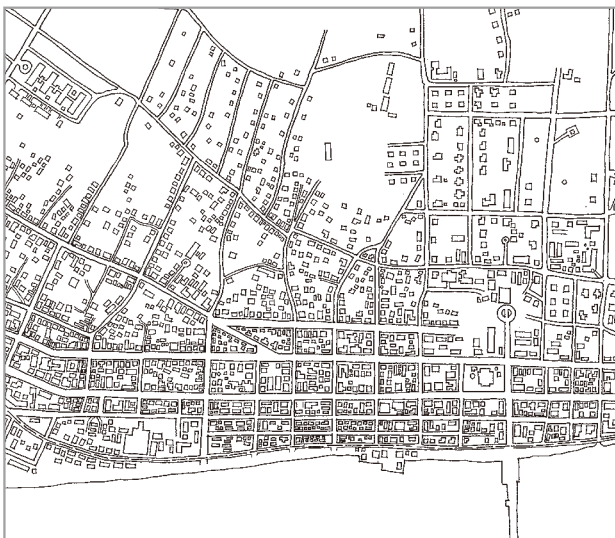
Ono Keiko

Visiting Professor

- 1 Japanese Colonial Settlements in *Nan'yo* (Pacific Islands, South-east Asia and Australia)

I have been conducting research on Japanese towns built in the Pacific from late in the nineteenth century to World War II, mainly in Japanese Mandated Micronesia (*Nan'yo Gunto*). Prior to this, in northern Australia and the Philippines, early Japanese labor migrations underwrote the introduction of new marine and plantation industries in countries already under the control of European colonial powers. At the same time, the sugar industry was developed successfully for the first time as a Japanese industry in Taiwan, newly acquired by Japan. Consequently, in the Micronesian Islands, many new commercial and administrative centers were formed as the Japanese population increased to nearly 100,000 at its peak (60 per cent of this population hailed from Okinawa), far outnumbering the local population.

In my research, I look at the origins, evolution and special features of these Japanese towns based on maps, photographs, contemporary texts and interviews with elderly people, both local and Japanese, particularly Okinawans who remember life in these towns before World War II. Where maps are not available and traces of the urban structures are lost, I use aerial photographs taken by the U.S. Navy during World War II prior to the bombings to create new maps. Recently, I have been conducting interviews with elderly people who lived in remote areas outside of major towns in Micronesia.



Center of Garapan Town (Saipan) in 1944 (map drawn by K. Ono)

Division of Economic and Political Dynamics

Fujita Koichi

Professor

- 1 Rural institutions and economic development in Asia
- 2 Dynamics of agricultural and rural economies and society in Asia
- 3 Socio-Economic issues in border areas in Asia

Rural institutions imply a variety of rural customs, organizations and systems such as family and social exchange system, labor organizations and customs, land system, credit customs and organizations, organizations for irrigation, and so on. Rural institutions have been formed historically and are changing with different speed depending upon the characteristics of each institution. My lifetime research interest is to clarify how such rural institutions and economic development are (or have been) interacting in Asia. A second research interest of mine is to clarify the direction of socio-economic change and development in contemporary rural Asia, with a focus on mainly India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. My third research interest is on the socio-economic dynamics in border areas in Asia, with special emphasis on Myanmar migrant workers in the border areas with Thailand. Primary data collection and analysis through fieldwork is my basic research method and style regardless of the concrete research topic.

My research topics at present include: 1) The transformation of rural economies in Bangladesh and India under rapid urban-based economic development and the newly emerging issue of income disparity; 2) Structure and transformation of contemporary Myanmar economy, with special emphasis on rural economy; 3) Rural credit markets and the impacts of microfinance in Laos and South India (Tamil Nadu); 4) Myanmar migrant workers in border areas with Thailand (Ranong and others).



Settlement of Myanmar migrant workers at Ranong, South Thailand

Sugihara Kaoru

Professor

- 1 The East Asian miracle in global history
- 2 The history of intra-Asian trade
- 3 The relationship between the emergence of fossil-fuel-based world economy and environmental degradation in historical perspective
- 4 A study of the historical path of humanosphere-sustainable development

My first project aims at a reinterpretation of global economic history from the perspective of recent East and Southeast Asian experiences. It is based on my understanding of the East Asian path of economic development (now published and debated internationally), and involves a systematic treatment of regional and international historiographies.

Secondly, I have worked on the statistics of intra-Asian trade for the period from 1800 to the present over the last 30 years, to clarify the nature of western impact and the role of regional trade in Asia's economic development. It now needs to be synthesized in such a way that I can point to very long-term trends.

Thirdly, I began working on the history of the emergence of a fossil-fuel-based world economy a few years ago, with the use of available statistics. The current project is an attempt to relate it to environmental degradation, especially deforestation in developing countries over the last two centuries.

Finally, I am involved in an interdisciplinary investigation into the path of economic development in tropical Asia and Africa, which is being carried out under the auspices of the Global COE Program. My role is to formulate a paradigm, which conceptualizes human and natural systems in the tropics, by critically reexamining assumptions and categories made in temperate-zone developed countries, and suggesting a more comprehensive framework.



The Coast of Porbandar, Gujarat, India, which once prospered in Indian Ocean trade, and remains of the ruler of the princely state

Patricio N. Abinales

Professor

- 1 Middle class and elite violence in the Philippines
- 2 Mapping of the armed zones in the southern Philippines
- 3 Epidemics as a non-traditional security issue in Southeast and East Asia

I continue my research on middle class and elite violence in the Philippines even as I start research in two new areas: mapping the armed zones in the southern Philippines using advances in GIS technology combined with traditional maps; and epidemics, especially those caused by rodents, as a non-traditional security issue in Southeast and East Asia. The first of these will hopefully provide scholars, policy analysts, and peace groups a sense of what is in store for communities in these areas when peace is signed between the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and the Philippine government. The second will apply existing medical, ecological, and agricultural approaches to studying rodents with public health and politics.



In the Thai-Burma-Laos border

Japanese Visiting Scholar

Honna Jun

Professor

- 1 Civil-military relations in Indonesia
- 2 Party politics in Indonesia
- 3 Transnational crime and violence in Southeast Asia

I have been working on politics in Indonesia. I am particularly interested in civil-military relations, party politics, security policies, and criminal power in process of democratic transition. Why is it difficult to establish democratic control of the military in post-authoritarian Indonesia? How do political parties and civilian politicians compete for power, and how have party politics strengthened (and undermined) the country's democratic institutions? In what ways has democracy changed the relationship between political and criminal sectors? My current research aims to answer these questions. The results of my research have been published internationally, including *Military Politics and Democratization in Indonesia* (London: Routledge, 2003).

Along with Indonesian studies, My recent interest also extends to non-traditional security issues in Southeast Asia, particularly the development of transnational crime in the region. Being involved in various international Track II projects, I am exploring policy initiatives for promoting effective regional cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in Southeast Asia. One of my contributions in this area can be found in "Transnational Crime and Human Insecurity in Southeast Asia," Giorgio Shani, *et.al*, *Protecting Human Security in a Post-9/11 World: Critical and Global Insights* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007).

Japanese Visiting Scholar

Wakimura Kohei

Professor

- 1 The global history of cholera pandemics in the 19th century
- 2 Famines and epidemics in modern South Asia and their ecological conditions
- 3 Economic development and service sector in modern South Asia

My main research interest lies in studying socio-economic conditions in particular famines and epidemics in modern South Asia. Specifically, I am interested in the following three themes and have published several articles and one book on them.

The first research theme is the worldwide cholera pandemics of the 19th century, which were aggravated by the rapid developments of traffic and trade networks. They added momentum to formulate international standards for a quarantine system. At the moment, I am doing an analysis using papers and documents which are related to the International Sanitary Conferences in the second half of the 19th century in order to examine some issues on the routes through which cholera travelled from India over the Arabian Sea to the Arabian Peninsula or Persia via ship.

The second theme is natural and ecological factors triggering famines and epidemics. In a recently published article, I discussed the relationship between semi-arid climate and explosive incidences of epidemics and serious health hazards as a result of famines. Particularly, I have focused upon malaria and cholera which seriously devastated British India in the second half of 19th century.

The third theme I have recently started to investigate is the history of the service sector in modern South Asia. I am interested in the service-sector-orientation in traditional South Asian economy. While labour absorption in agriculture was not so high in South Asia, rural economy was labour-intensive, if we include proto-industry sector and service sector. Although attention has focused on the labour-intensive character of the proto-industry sector in recent historiography, we still need to pay more attention to the service sector.



Introduction of Anti-cholera Inoculation in Calcutta in Mar. 1894 (Source: Wellcom Library, London, UK)

Sekino Tatsuki

Associate Professor

- 1 Development of temporal information analysis tool
- 2 Accumulation and distribution of basic temporal information

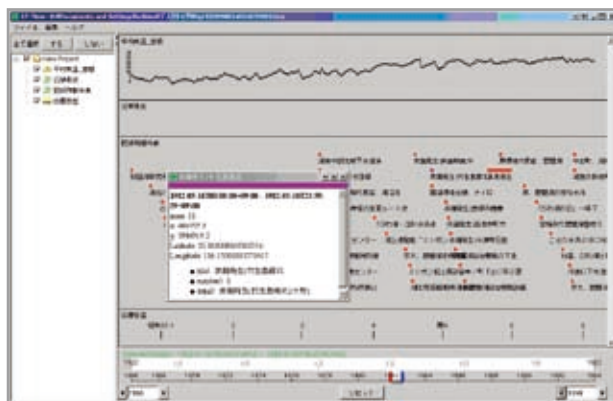
Although a spatiotemporal point of view is important to link various types of information, there are few tools and basic information available today for temporal information analysis. My recent research focuses on developing tools and accumulating basic information for temporal information analysis.

(1) Development of temporal information analysis tool:

There are few tools available to visually analyze temporal information such as that included in geographic information systems (GIS), while GIS have been widely used in various academic fields for spatial information analysis. I developed a tool of software named HuTime (GT-Time) in some projects conducted by National Institute for the Humanities and other research groups. HuTime is a tool that allows temporal information to be visually analyzed, and displays characteristic data as a chronographical table and numerical data as a chart along the same temporal axis. HuTime not only includes a temporal analysis function, but also has the ability to analyze spatiotemporal data in conjunction with GIS tools.

(2) Accumulation and distribution of basic temporal information:

Basic chronographical tables and a basic dictionary of common event names, such as World War II, must be generated for temporal information analysis. These types of necessary, basic information correspond to basic maps and gazetteers for spatial information, respectively. Accumulation and distribution of these types of basic temporal data as well as the use of temporal tools in conjunction with spatial tools is important to realize analysis of true meaning to the term “spatiotemporal.”



Temporal information analysis tool HuTime

Shibayama Mamoru

Professor

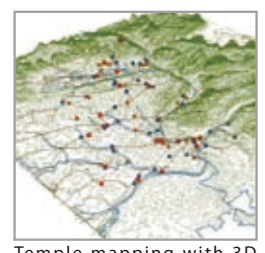
- 1 Humanities GIS in Southeast Asia, particularly in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Ayutthaya, Thailand
- 2 Mapping maritime exchanges between Southeast Asian countries and Japan
- 3 Information resource sharing for historical information in area studies

For more or less two decades, the major topic in my research has been the application of informatics to historical studies, particularly of the early modern period in Japan. My recent research focuses on the application of Geo-informatics to historical, cultural, and archaeological studies with emphasis on Southeast Asia. As can be seen from the utilization of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) in such studies, geo-informatics is already being actively incorporated into advanced research. However, the case studies, experiences, and research results that are currently available are insufficient.

Since these circumstance are important for both area studies and informatics, the aim of my research is to work to create and build up a new discipline — Area Informatics — which explores regional dynamics through synthetic and holistic approaches based on geo-informatics in area studies.



Special lecture on Hanoi urbanization in Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam



Temple mapping with 3D modeling in Khong Chiam, Udon Rachathani



Theravada Buddhist Temple Survey in Ubon Rachathani, Thailand

Division of Information and Networks

Ando Kazuo

Associate Professor

- 1 Changes in agricultural technologies and the development of village societies in Southeast and South Asia
- 2 People's subjective participation in rural development projects by village communities, and local government learned through Practice-oriented Area Studies or Practice and Action Research Area Studies in Asia and Japan

In the JICA participatory rural development projects implemented from 1986 to the present in which I have been engaged in, I have tried to develop alternative research methods that are suitable for rural development and also applicable to area studies. One of these methods foregrounds the standpoint and consciousness of persons living in the study area. I call this study Practice-oriented Area Studies or Action Research Area Studies. The other JSPS, Toyota Foundation and ISS (Institute Sustainability Science) projects for which I have taken a role as a principle investigator, have also applied these methodologies as well as the alternative concept for locally existing technologies within which farmers have subjectively developed their farming technologies. My aim is to learn from the rural societies of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Laos, Northeast India including Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, Yunnan, and Japan (in particular Kyoto Prefecture), in order to seek alternative options for farmers or villagers subjective agricultural and rural development in Japan and other Asian countries.



Peanut harvest with cows under blue sky in Bagan, Myanmar

Division of Information and Networks

Suzuki Reiji

Special Assistant Professor

- 1 Effects of swidden cultivation on long-term change in forest soil and vegetation
- 2 Practical approaches to establishing the sustainable livelihoods of local communities

My research has been focused on sustainable forest resource use and forest soil management in Southeast Asian countries. One of my recent research topics is the effect of swidden cultivation on long-term changes in forest soil and vegetation.

My main research area is the Bago Mountains of Myanmar, where traditional swidden cultivation with long fallow periods is still practiced by the Karen people. In combination with detailed field survey, geographical information system (GIS) and remote sensing (RS) techniques, land use history and fallow vegetation recovery process have been analyzed to understand the rationality of traditional swidden cultivation by the Karen people. In this area, rapid recovery of bamboo-dominated forest is a key factor in maintaining swidden cultivation and our research has shown that Karen people have made full use of that recovery. I have also started a comparative study in northern Laos where swidden cultivation with short fallow periods is practiced by Khmu people.

In addition to research in Southeast Asian countries, I am trying to build up the sustainable livelihood of local communities in Japan in collaboration with local people, local government and NPO staffs. Especially, intentional burning for making thatching plants in Kutsuki town and slash-and-burn for swidden cultivation in Yogo town are being focused on — to ascertain various indigenous knowledge inherent in traditional livelihood practices.



Burning for swidden cultivation in Yogo town, Shiga prefecture

Kitamura Yumi

Assistant Professor

- 1 Library network and information sharing
- 2 Chinese Indonesian culture after 1998
- 3 Remigration of Chinese Indonesians

My activities consist of two components: library management and research on Chinese in Indonesia.

1. Library networks and information sharing

My recent focus is on the establishment of library networks and information sharing among related libraries in Japan and Southeast Asia. In the past years, I have organized a group of Southeast Asian Studies related librarians in Japan. As a group, we compiled a “Bibliography of Southeast Related Periodicals — United List in Japan” to find out the availability of important titles in the area of Southeast Asian Studies. We are trying to accumulate more information on the availability of research resources both in Japan and Southeast Asia.

2. Chinese Indonesian cultural identity

I have been conducting research on how Chinese Indonesians reconstruct their culture in the democratized Indonesia after the fall of long lasted authoritarian regime of Suharto. Due to the strong assimilation policy enforced by Suharto, Chinese Indonesians culture and language was not allowed to be represented in the public sphere. However, the Chinese Indonesians seem to succeed in negotiating with the post-Suharto regime in the reconstruction of Chinese culture as part of “Indonesian Culture.”

3. Remigration of Chinese Indonesians

In addition to the studies I have been conducting on the contemporary issues on Chinese Indonesian culture, I am currently trying to expand my research to the historical background of Chinese Indonesia namely the remigration of them to China and Hong Kong in the 1950s and 1960s.



With an informant on Bangka Island

Mario I. López

Assistant Professor

- 1 International Marriage as an expression of transnational relations
- 2 The role of religion in supporting immigrant workers overseas
- 3 Introduction and transfer of alternative notions of care and relatedness in transnational relations

At present, it is estimated that between 185 to 192 million people reside outside of their home countries. My primary research interest lies in what gives support to people who cross borders and enter into transnational marriages and how they express themselves as individuals or through family and community. My second interest is the role of religion and the power it exercises not only within the intimate sphere of immigrant's relations with their partners, but also their interactions within the public sphere. My current research focuses on how not only language, but the body is employed as a powerful focal point in creating and negotiating mutual narratives as an expression of transnational relations and immigrant's religious identities. I am also interested in how immigrants introduce alternative notions of relatedness and care into their host society and the broader implications that this may have on how the host society views immigrants and the potential that they carry to effect change at a micro-level.



An effigy of the Virgin Mary on her way to a Rosary Prayer session at a local migrant gathering

Division of Information and Networks

Kitani Kimiya

Assistant Professor

- 1 Possibility of information transmission utilizing open source software
- 2 Availability of prevention system for information security

An important keyword in area studies is communication with and in the information technology field. Although the field has rapidly evolved, the use of the latest technology is still difficult in the context of area studies fieldwork. Since I arrived at the Center, I have been improving the on-site support system, such as video conferencing. In addition to this I have been doing research support as a hub between information technology and area studies. My activities always change with the times through the evolution of information society. My present interests are the following.

1. The possibility of information transmission

Since the Global COE program (G-COE) started up, I have sought a sustainable system by trying various system constructions and developments utilizing Blog, Wiki, CMS and Portal site technology. As a result of the active promotion of cooperation among industry, academia, and government, some trials have succeeded, such as the G-COE HP. From now, I would like to seek an more effective approach for an information transmission system for both system administrators and editors.

2. The availability of prevention system information security

Recently, information security compliance has been strictly requested due to the constant evolution of the information society. However, most people are not literate in information security. The implementation of information security contradicts research activities (especially, in Southeast Asia). Therefore, it is very difficult to promote changes and raise awareness of the issue. At present I am also researching the availability and sustainability of systems that can be managed more efficiently while considering cost performance.

Finally, I have established a basic system for video conferencing in 2007, initiating remote lectures over video conferencing between some universities in

Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam. These started in 2008 under the project of Kyoto Sustainability Initiative.



Technical transfer of a video conferencing system at LIPI, Indonesia on Apr. 29, 2009

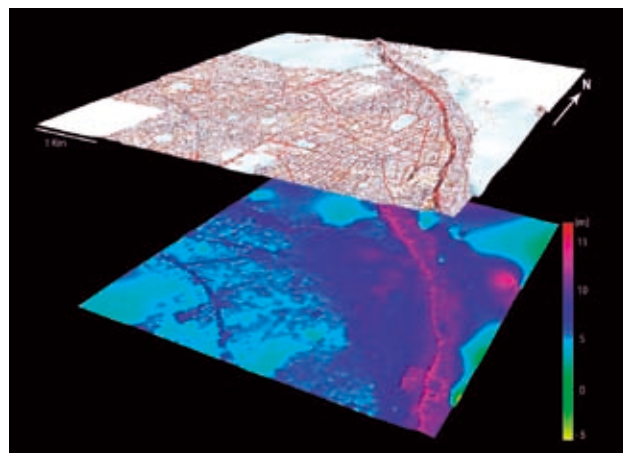
Division of Information and Networks

Yonezawa Go

Special Researcher

- 1 Construction of 3-D geologic model of Hanoi City, Vietnam
- 2 Spatial distribution of land subsidence in Hanoi City, Vietnam, using GIS and RS

Hanoi City is located in a flood plain on the Red River where the average elevation is less than 10 meters. In this city, where people depend on the groundwater to sustain life, the recent rapid increase of population is increasing demand for groundwater as well. This has caused a remarkable and serious land subsidence over the whole urban area. To comprehend what happens around a serious land subsidence area, it is necessary to understand the distribution of groundwater in the subsurface structure. Because 3-D geologic modeling is useful for solving this kind of problem, I aim to introduce this technique into area studies and propose to establish this method as a special analysis using area informatics. The linked research between the subsurface information and above ground information will become a new type of knowledge in area studies.



Example of visualization of DEM of Hanoi City, Vietnam

Masuda Gaku

Special Researcher

- 1 Visual methods for field science
- 2 Multidisciplinary approaches to malaria control study
- 3 Muslim network study

I have worked upon developing a variety of visual methods applicable to field science and ultimately aiming at enriching it. Among these methods, I have developed (1) a portable remote conference system, (2) a self-powered internet connection extender, (3) a virtual realization system of the fieldwork experience through 3D/4D modeling using easy-to-use GIS, and (4) a system allowing the making of immersive panoramic movie/photography.

Such visual methods are also applied to and developed through my fieldwork concerning malaria study and Muslim network study.

Malaria study: A research team consisting of pathogenic-microbiologists, mathematical epidemiologists, and social anthropologists have been brought together to work on a multidisciplinary approach to transnational flows and movements of pathogens and disease, using fieldwork in a malaria-infected borderland area, epidemiological data on malaria occurrence, microbiological laboratory analysis, and GIS analysis. My research topic is malaria forecast in a macro/micro area.

Muslim network study: Apart from the above research, I have also been focusing on Muslim education networks in Southeast Asia. I have especially studied *pondok*, which are small religious communities where people voluntarily go to practice and study Islam in Malay society. My research topic focuses on the migration patterns (from one *pondok* to another) of Muslim pilgrims involved in a *pondok*. The motivations of migration and their historical shifts with their correlations to the emergence and demise of Islamic study communities are my main concerns.



On a malaria field research trip. Visiting villages where epidemics broke out. Photo taken in Sarawak, Malaysia 2009

Imakita Tetsuya

Special Researcher

- 1 Historical change in the utilization of mountain forest, bush and grassland and its regional differences
- 2 Restoration of the traditional utilization of mountain forests, bush and grassland in western and northern parts of Lake Biwa
- 3 Rehabilitation of secondary forest dominated by *Quercus* trees and the reconstruction of sustainable livelihood.

I have been interested in the close relationship between local people, mountain forests, bush and grassland, which were commonly observed during the 1950's to 1960's in Japan. Through group surveys in Harihata valley in Kustuki which is located at the headwater area of Lake Biwa, I have been able to shed light on the rich livelihoods of mountain peasants.

I have paid attention to the fact that their rich livelihoods were partly produced from intentional burning in the mountains. Thus, I have planned a field experiment to reveal the significance of intentional burning from the view points of fire ecology and biodiversity. Through this experiment, I would like to seek the method to reevaluate and rehabilitate the bush and grassland.

In particular, I will try to recover the grassland called "Kayadaira" and scrub forest called "Hotorayama" through intentional burning and the planting of *Quercus* trees. My research fields are located in Imazu and Kutsuki in western side of Lake Biwa and Yogo on northern part of the lake. These areas are regions of heavy snows and in origin, there have been rich in flora. I would like to pursue practical research to establish sustainable livelihoods in collaboration with local people living around the research fields.



Intentional burning of daylily fields by Muku River: Men transfer fire between torchwood. (Takashima City).

Division of Information and Networks

Harada Sanae

Special Researcher

- 1 The use of natural common pool resources (CPR) or commons in rural areas
- 2 The institutions and incentives analysis regarding "Wise" use of natural resources

There are areas which are recognised as "areas for everyone" such as forests, pasture lands, areas around agricultural lands, river, banks, and ponds. Even if someone owns a forest or a pasture land, sometimes others have rights to use or harvest some specific resources in the area. For example, common in England and *Iriai* in Japan are representative examples for use of communal natural resources. These are known as "Commons" or "local commons" where the sustainable use of natural resources which residents in local area use and manage communally, are institutions in their own right.

Why do local people communally use such a natural resources? One answer may be that it is rational for everyone to use and manage areas communally. The scale of forest may be so large that communal use and management can reduce management cost per capita. Communal management may also operate as a security net for local societies. Even if local residents do not have economic rationality, they may choose the commons due to attachment in the local area and respect for local traditions. I would like to examine the reasons why people choose commons as a resource management, the role of community, and the use of sustainable resources use and management.



Visiting a Village TA Mwadzama Nkhotakota District, Malawi (Nippon International Cooperation for Rural Development)

Division of Information and Networks

Kawarabayashi Hiroshi

Special Researcher

- 1 The rebuilding of the connection of "people, woods, rivers and cities" in the Hozu River (the Katsura River) basin by utilizing the "raft" as a symbol

The Hozu River (the Katsura River) which flowed through the Tanba area in Kyoto was used as a means to carry supplies into Kyoto and Osaka by raft and ship, and the life of basin inhabitants had a close relation with the river. The river was introduced as a beauty spot in the Meiji period by British photographer, H.G. Ponting, and its beautiful scenery has been maintained since then. However, the Hozu River faces various problems such as the illegal dumping of garbage, the mass outbreak of garbage drifting ashore, water pollution and the decrease of aquatic creatures. Is this an outcome of the recent attenuations of the connections with basin inhabitants and the river? I want to rebuild the connection of "people, woods, rivers and cities" of the basin around the symbol of the "raft" which was at the vanguard of supplies transportation connecting the basin area. Therefore, I am investigating traditional technologies, culture, manners and customs of raft persons and other local people who have lived off the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industry in order to reconstitute "the memory" of the former relationship between "people, woods, rivers and cities" and obtain "wisdom" that can be utilized for rebuilding present connections. In addition, a consortium of local government, forest workers, river workers, various citizen's groups, companies, and educational institutes has been formed by deepening the interchange within the basin through events revolving around the theme of "raft." In addition, I am analyzing ways to establish local wood production for local wood consumption, rehabilitate the river's richness in nature, and rebuild intergenerational relations.



Travelling down by raft in "the Hozu River raft revival project 2009" performed on Sep. 9, 2009

Shimada Nahoko

Special Researcher

- 1 Fisherman's perspective on lake Biwa
- 2 The Narezushi made from the local fish in the lake Biwa
- 3 The characteristics of the location of Shinto shrines

Lake Biwa faces environmental problems, of which a serious one is the invasion of foreign fish. Many people and parties have been struggling to solve this problem. However, there seems to exist a clear discrepancy among groups concerned. For instance, Shiga prefecture propagates that “catch and eat” is important to diminish the fish population. On the other hand, a fisherman, whom I know, insists “Don’t eat foreign fish: just kill them!” A similar contrast can be seen in the following slogans. The former says “Lake Biwa is our common property. Let’s work together to keep our lake clean,” where as my acquaintance says “this is my property, my yard! I cannot rely on other people. I must protect my yard by my self.” What my primary research interest lies in is studying the real meaning of “directly concerned parties.” What I want to do is look into and understand the perspective of fishermen toward the lake. This I will do by following them to their fishing spots and by joining them fermenting *Funazushi* fish.



“Eri” The traditional fishing in the Lake Biwa

Masuda Kazuya

Special Researcher

- 1 The transformation of customary land use under the social change in rural and mountain areas of Indonesia and Japan
- 2 Practice-oriented area studies for revitalizing communities in rural and mountain area with local resource and interaction with urban area

I have conducted field research in an inland Malay village in central Sumatra, Indonesia. Villagers have used the land for swidden cultivation, gathering forest products, and hunting according to custom. In addition to customary land use, the land, which is engraved with historical events and memories of groups or individuals, implies an irreplaceable sense of place for villagers. In this area, the rapid expansion of commercial logging, oil palm plantation, and industrial reforestation have made a crucial impact on land use among villagers since the latter 1980s, and caused land conflict between the state and localities, or within village communities. My interest is 1) the transformation of land use and customary institution in social change, and 2) the reconstruction of the sense of place within this context.

In addition to these studies, I started research in villages of the mountain area in the northern part of Shiga prefecture, Japan. In this area until the middle of the 1960s, many villagers practiced slash and burn for cultivating forest and for maintaining grasslands. Focusing on the slash and burn system, I am recording the local knowledge and traditional techniques of forest use and reconstruct the ecological history of this area with documents, interview with villagers, and participant-observation of cultivation. In the last three decades, the mountainous areas of Japan has been suffering from problems of depopulation and the devastation of forests is owing to a national policy of industrialization and the dull market of local forestry. My research examines the cultural and ecological features of this area and tries to search for ways to revitalize communities through making use of them.



Red turnip is a main crop of the swidden cultivation in Yogo, northeast part of Shiga, Japan.

Division of Information and Networks

Fujii Miho

Visiting Researcher

- 1 Local people's wisdom and public river management

Historically, the river embankments in a farming village in the lower reaches of the Yasu River in Moriyama City, Shiga Prefecture suffered from frequent collapse due to typhoons that caused so much damage in the area.

In 1953, the people in the village petitioned the government for the construction of an infrastructure to manage river flooding. This resulted in the completion of a drainage canal on the Yasu river in 1979.

This project was the last of the five large drainage canal projects in Japan after the World War II. It is similar to dam projects that require a large area of land for the resettlement of affected residents, and the construction of related infrastructures and facilities.

The rice field area known as the “grain belt” was destroyed by the construction of the drainage canal. This area consisted of land inherited from generations of past ancestors. The destruction of the drainage canal led some people in the area to abandon agricultural work altogether.

What this case shows is that the use of river water by the local people who have been using the river for generations and the public management of the river can be mutually exclusive, benefiting as well as simultaneously disadvantage the local people.

Local perspectives on community life, including the local wisdom of “working together,” are necessary in overcoming this kind of conflict. I aim to study these issues using the Yasu river drainage canal construction project as a case study.



Mr. A, a resource person from the local community, explains the agricultural drainage system. Mr. A, 84 years old, was born and raised in the Yasu River area in Moriyama city.

Division of Information and Networks

Yamane Yusuke

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Climatology of severe local storms over the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent
- 2 Meteorological conditions of severe local storms over the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent
- 3 Disasters of severe local storms over the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent

The northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent experiences a high frequency of severe local storms. Local storms are severe and local meteorological phenomena such as tornados produce high winds, hail, lightning and heavy rain on the surface. Therefore, severe local storms cause huge damage to life and property. For example, a tornado on May 13, 1996 in Bangladesh caused the death of about 700 and injured over 30,000. Severe local storms concentrated in the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent during the pre-monsoon season (from March to May). Our research shows that thermal instability and the difference of winds between the lower layer and middle layer in the atmosphere, which are important ingredients for the generation of severe local storms, significantly increase in the northeastern part of the Indian subcontinent, especially in Bangladesh, during the pre-monsoon season with a peak in April. Moreover, our research clarifies meteorological conditions on severe local storm days in Bangladesh. On severe local storm days, the southerly wind intensifies and is accompanied by a large amount of water vapor from the Bay of Bengal in the lower layer of the atmosphere. In addition, cold air intrudes from the northwestern side in the middle layer of the atmosphere. Therefore, thermal instability is increasing on severe local storm days in Bangladesh. I am also attempting to clarify damage property caused by severe local storms on the basis of field surveys.



Tornado damage on Apr. 14 in Mymensingh, Bangladesh. The tree was uprooted by the tornado.

Hasuda Takashi

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Political history of Vietnam in the early modern period
- 2 International commerce and state craft in the maritime Asian history

I have been studying Vietnamese political history from the view point of the Early Modern World History. The early modern period is one of the most important watersheds in the history of human beings. Under the first Globalization during this period, increased mobilities of human, commodities, and information run through the globe, then they give rise to multi-ethnic, multi-national, and multi-lingual societies all around the world. A flood of silver from beyond the seas washed away the Ming dynasty in China and Europeans competed with each other in Eastern Indonesian islands that are extremely far from their home. It is also an age when seas tied various regions closely.

Former norms and standards are shaken, people try to find and build new order. From the late-16th to mid-17th centuries, this task was borne by new states or new powers with their rise and fall such as Tokugawa Shogunate, Qing empire, Zheng family in Taiwan, the later Ayuthaya, Nyaunyan Burma, Post-Angkor Cambodia, or Spanish Philippines and VOC. The later Le dynasty which is my subject is one of them. By looking at how each region and society confronted these torrents, almost all of what we are a part of now is considered to be “traditional” and arose through trial and error. My current research is taking place within this context.



A will carved on copper plates in the mid-17th century

Watanabe Kazuya

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Activation of the rural ecology by artificial intervention
- 2 Response relations between a community and a local biosphere
- 3 Ecological management

My main research interest lies in assessing the potentiality of ecological resources involving regional human activities. Regions have established various basic environments for habitation within the atmosphere, geosphere and hydrosphere. With various creatures inhabiting various basic environments for habitation, a variety of regional lifestyles exist through the utilization of these ecological resources. While human involvement in the environment is often discussed in a negative way through field surveys performed up to now, I feel a regional ecosystem with human involvement has the potential for better adaptability. My research interests cover the following area.

— How does human involvement have an impact on whole regional ecosystem?

— What kind of social contexts lie behind human involvement?

— What kind of ecosystem service do regional ecosystems provide us?

— What are regions?

These questions I am trying to answer through continuous research in the littoral region of Southern Thailand, and in mountainous streams or inland water regions in Japan.



Gorge, rapid stream, and a man



Oyster Culture Area in Bandon bay, Thailand

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Watanabe Kazuo

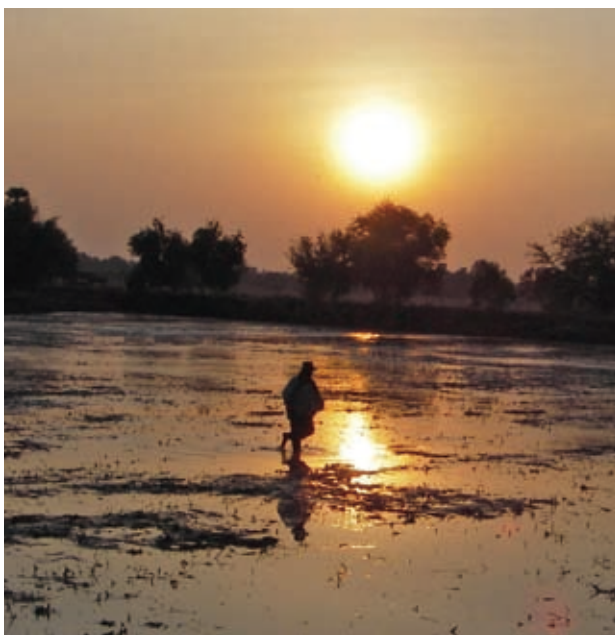
Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Land use analysis using GIS/RS
- 2 Clarifying agricultural developing process in rain-fed village, Northeast Thailand
- 3 Integration of inter disciplinary field surveyed information into time-spatial GIS database

Recently, Southeast Asian countries have developed rapidly through economic development which has resulted in agricultural societies shifting to industrialization. This has resulted in drastic change in the social, economical and agricultural situations of rural areas.

My research interest is to understand the developing process of agricultural activities in rural areas. Looking back on Japan's economic development process, the interest in agriculture has steadily declined. Furthermore, Southeast Asian countries, are worried about the decline of agricultural sustainability damaged by economic growth, too. "Will agricultural activity decline like Japan?" And "if agricultural areas expand other processes, what are their conditions or mechanisms?" My research hopes to clarify these issues.

I have been conducting research in a rain-fed village in Northeast Thailand, whose agricultural activity has adapted to severe rain conditions and continuously cultivates rice for household consumption. Through, long term inter disciplinary fieldwork, I have obtained and integrated information which has allowed me to recognize mechanisms used for maintaining agricultural activity during economic growth in Thailand.



Farmer walks in paddy field at sunset

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Ishizaka Shinya

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Global history of environmental thought and environmental movements
- 2 Social movements in modern South Asia
- 3 Gandhism in contemporary India

I have been engaged in research on environmental movements in north India since 2003. How do people from various backgrounds join environmental movements? How is it possible for local people to cooperate with outsiders in cities who have general environmental concerns? What are the conditions for non-stakeholders to participate in an environmental movement? In cases such as the Chipko movement (forest protection movement) and the anti-Tehri dam movement in the Uttarakhand region in north India in 1970s and 80s, Gandhian social activists in the localities played a crucial role in mediating various actors such as scientists, engineers, activists, journalists and artists. Those Gandhians, who tried to inherit M. K. Gandhi's dream of realizing a non-violent society by engaging in social works at the grassroots levels, who on one hand attracted and magnetized various people through their own peculiar forms of self-sacrifice and self-purifying acts such as fasts or foot-marches. On the other, they always kept in touch with the current of global environmentalism: cosmopolitanism was also a Gandhian tradition.

My recent concern is to locate the case studies in north India in wider perspectives of: (1) a global history of environmental thought and environmental movements; (2) social movements in modern south Asia and; (3) Gandhism in contemporary India. Especially for the second and the third purposes, I started conducting field research on the "Save Western Ghats Movement" in south India since 2008 for a comparative analysis.



A sectional meeting for dam issues at the consultation for the "Save Western Ghats Movement" in Feb. 2009 at Goa

Yamamoto Sota

Researcher (Research Collaboration Promotion Organization)

- 1 Ethnobotany of genus *Capsicum* (especially *C. frutescens*)
- 2 Plants used in traditional alchole producing process (*koji* etc.)
- 3 Domestication of plants

“Why do people use chili peppers?” Chili peppers (genus *Capsicum*) were domesticated in Central and South America and were introduced into Asia before the sixteenth century. I have been studying distribution, dispersal routes and domestication of *Capsicum frutescens* in Southeast and East Asia linguistically, botanically, and ethnically. People in Southeast and East Asia use *Capsicum* in various ways, not only as a condiment but also as vegetable, as medicine, as colorant, as punishment, in popular beliefs, in agricultural rituals, in taboos, and in rice malt. I am currently engaged in ethnobotanical research on why people in Southeast and East Asia use *Capsicum* in various ways.

I found that accessions of *C. frutescens* from the Ryukyu Islands in Japan are closely related to those from Taiwan, the Batanes Islands in the Philippines, and Indonesia because they have a rare isozyme pattern, the shikimate dehydrogenase phenotype B, which is not found in continental regions of Southeast Asia. To elucidate the dispersal and distribution of *C. frutescens* in Southeast and East Asia, it is necessary to survey distribution of the shikimate dehydrogenase phenotype B isozyme pattern in the continental region. However, there is little information on local nomenclature, detailed usage and genotypes of *Capsicum* in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar; my recent hot study areas.

It is also known that *Capsicum* peppers are used as material to produce rice malt or in rituals to produce rice malt or fermented rice in Southeast and East Asia. However, it is unknown whether and how these techniques originated in one place and were dispersed to other regions, or whether they originated in many places or cultures. I would like to collect the data of these uses of *Capsicum* in Southeast Asia to reveal that question.



Traditional alchole (*duai tam*) of Nha Heun in southern Laos (2007)

Nagaoka Shinsuke

JSPS Fellow

- 1 Economic theory of *Fiqh al-Muamalat* (Islamic transactions law)
- 2 Diversity of historical and current Islamic finance practice
- 3 Historical impact of Islamic economic system
- 4 Entangled relationships between modern capitalism and Islamic economic system

The motivation underlying my research is to reconsider modern capitalism and certain types of economic theory that comprise a pre-established harmonic framework. “To reconsider” does not refer to merely superficial criticism that is similar to the grumbling of a loser, but polyphonic and internal criticisms from historical and comparative perspectives by utilizing the framework of economics itself.

Islamic finance in the modern world is not only a movement of reconstruction and innovation aimed at a new type of financial system in accordance with Islamic teachings, but also an attempt to reconsider modern capitalism and economics both theoretically and practically. However, most works in existing literature, which is called “Islamic economics,” have not necessarily achieved the original purpose of criticizing modern capitalism such that modern economists can fully understand their argument. Advancing their works with my underlying motivation, my research focuses on both the theory and practice of Islamic finance, and launches a new methodology toward criticizing modern capitalism and economics both polyphonically and internally. This methodology is called “Islamic economic studies” beyond “Islamic economics.”

As a concrete project, my current research focus under the methodology of “Islamic economic studies” is to read several texts of *Fiqh al-Muamalat* (Islamic transactions law) related to Islamic finance, and to clarify the distinctive feature of the Islamic economic system from modern capitalism. Further, my project aims to explain this salient feature in terms of economics. While this research seems to be very hackneyed, it is essential because it will provide us with a good opportunity to reconsider the universality of modern capitalism and the pre-established harmonic economic theory.



Dubai Islamic Bank in the United Arab Emirates which is the oldest commercial Islamic bank in the world established in 1975

Division of Integrated Area Studies

Hamamoto Satoko

Researcher (Scientific Research)

- 1 Socio-economic dynamics among fishing communities in the Makassar Straits under Indonesia's Regional Autonomy Policy
- 2 Distribution of the hand-woven textiles among the Bugis-Makassarese in the Wallacea Area
- 3 Socio-religious interaction among the Bugis, the Makassar and the Chinese people in south Sulawesi

I have conducted anthropological research on economic, cultural and religious aspect of the everyday life of the people in South Sulawesi, Indonesia since 1995. Especially, participatory-observation research from the viewpoint of the Spermonde Archipelago, which straddles South Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, has been my main concern. The south end of the Straits faces the historical port towns of East Java, while the opposite end of this maritime area faces the international boundaries of Malaysia and the Philippines. The Spermonde Archipelago is not a large nor historically famous area, however, if we look into the dynamics of its everyday life, the interactions of the area can be surprising. The Makassar Straits, South Sulawesi, and its famously highly-mobile population are still major keywords to be observed and clarified in order to understand the social, economic, cultural and religious transformation and diversity of the entire area of eastern Indonesia under the Regional Autonomy Policy.



Traditional wooden sailing boat from an island goes out for fishing against the background of a modern seafont.

Division of Human-Nature Dynamics

Fukushima Maki

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Characteristics in plant diversity managed in swidden cultivation ecosystems in Southeast Asia
- 2 Evaluation of human-managed ecosystems in Southeast Asia and Japan

Swidden cultivation, also known as shifting cultivation, is still practiced by many people in the mountainous areas of Southeast Asia. I have been studying the plant diversity in patchy forest cover ranging from undisturbed forest to various ages of regrowth around two villages in northern Thailand and one village in Myanmar. The comparative study conducted in the villages revealed that secondary fallow forests exhibited commonality within the vast variety of potential vegetation: 1) increase of fire-tolerant species; 2) differentiation of plant species depending on land use history; and 3) creation of habitats for short-living pioneer species. Swidden farmers use a variety of plant species appearing in fallow forests of various ages. More species were used for food and tools in young secondary fallow forests within the swidden cultivation cycle. However, forest succession after the cessation of swidden cultivation clearly alters the availability of plant resources.

Currently I am working in the mountainous areas of Shimane prefecture, Japan. Because of the remoteness and "difficulty" in living, together with the reduced opportunities for income generation, a considerable amount of out-migration occurred since the 1960s. Many cultivated areas have been abandoned since then. In addition, the decline in domestic timber prices has resulted in the abandonment of plantation areas. Data on the history, culture, agriculture, environment, historical relationships of local people and natural resources are being collected with local people, in order to reexamine the attractive potential resources in the area and identify appropriate forest management plans in the area.



A swidden cultivation field in the mountainous areas of Northern Thailand. Villagers do not cultivate forests near streams.

Alam Abul Hasan

Researcher (G-COE)

- 1 Temporal and spatial distribution of various climatic and hydrologic features
- 2 Hydrologic modeling of surface runoff, groundwater recharge and surface-subsurface flow
- 3 Effect of above features on crop distribution and human living in areas of water scarcity

The livelihood of rural people in most developing countries largely depends on agriculture that requires natural water resources. Bangladesh is such a developing country in Asia. It is a land of much water and also a land of water scarcity. Although it has a satisfactory average of annual rainfall the event is very seasonal. Hence, rural people face a serious water scarcity in the dry season for their agricultural production and even for drinking. Usually, rain-fed and irrigated agriculture follows from the wet and dry season, respectively. In the area where groundwater is used in irrigation, farmers suffer very much for water because the water table declines in dry periods.

I have developed a distributed rainfall-runoff model which consists of two submodels. A soil moisture submodel simulates runoff process considering various physical phenomena (e.g. rainfall, evapotranspiration, infiltration, etc.) and a tank submodel which subsequently transforms the generated runoff into discharge. On the basis of the first component of the model, some areas where rainfall is comparatively lower could be specified to utilize excess runoff water as an effective way in agricultural production. The spatial distribution of climatic features will be determined by interpolation with an inverse squared distance weighting of the data observed points. Using the second component, groundwater recharge and their flow will be estimated. This information will help us manage some groundwater aquifers to mitigate irrigation and drinking water problems. As a G-COE member, I am going to apply the model in Bangladesh. Our findings on water management hope to improve rural life, agricultural production and the economy.



Farmers are harvesting rice from a rain-fed rice field.

Tsunashima Hiroyuki

Researcher (Scientific Research)

- 1 Poverty alleviation for small-scale farmers who wish to continue cultivation in the areas less favored for agricultural development
- 2 The use of natural resources in order to maintain farming systems or mitigate the risks inseparable from the introduction of modern agricultural technologies
- 3 What can we learn from practices of small-scale farmers in "developing" countries?

I have been investigating into the farming systems of the *Koya* people, an ethnic minority in India. They have lagged behind mainstream agricultural development due to unfavorable geographic conditions. However, I have found their farming practices to be a result of their own efforts, which can be an alternative to the mainstream and applicable for marginalized farmers worldwide.

The farming system of the *Koya* people comprises a combination of traditional cropping systems with NTFP trade or a new cash cropping system. The traditional cropping systems include two risk-reducing strategies. The first one is the inundation of paddy fields that enabled fertilization without fear of pest outbreak. Manuring with livestock dung is a form of the use of plants grown in grazing lands. The second one is modest fertilization of upland fields as ex-ante strategies against pest outbreak. With the adoption of chemical fertilizers in modest amounts, NTFP trade plays a significant role for raising funds. The new chili cash cropping system with fertilizers in a large amount accompanied the use of underflow water for lift irrigation and provisional proletarianization as an ex-post income smoothing strategy. The introduction of modern inputs depends on the markets of natural resources such as lands, underflow water and several NTFPs. Mainstream agricultural research considered it difficult to utilize those natural resources. Without any connections with outsiders, these natural resources could not be valuable or mobilized. However, my research shows that the *Koya* people also importantly utilize their connection with outsiders.



Above: A weekly market the *Koya* people usually visit. There were 170 shops at the time the photo was taken.

Middle: Palmyra (*Borassus flabellifer*) leaves are sold to the local affluent farmers who cultivate tobacco. These palmyra leaves are used for construction of temporary sheds to dry tobacco harvests.

Below: The *Koya* farmers commonly fertilize their paddy fields using their own cattle; after the harvest, they keep their own cattle in corrals during the night. The cattle tread on the dung they deposit, crushing it. The farmers move the corrals every few days to fertilize the entire plot.

Division of Information and Networks

Yajima Kichiji

Researcher (Academic Research Promotion)

- 1 Practical area studies on participatory rural development in developing countries in Asia
- 2 Community museum of culture, tradition and indigenous knowledge
- 3 People oriented participatory community development

As a member of both joint study and implementation teams on rural development projects in Bangladesh, I have developed an alternative community development approach called the “Link Model.” This approach bridges the gap between village communities and service providers, such as local government, administration, and NGOs, and has demonstrated effectiveness in encouraging community people to participate in rural development processes.

Present development paradigms, which make too much of the modernization of rural livelihood and economic growth, tend not only to undervalue but also to ignore culture, tradition, and indigenous knowledge accumulated in the community through generations. This discourages people from continuing to live in the community and weakens and destroys the functions of rural communities and the unity of people. Unless these tendencies are reversed, people will continue to migrate from rural to urban areas, hence undermining the sustainability of rural livelihoods. My current interest is in searching for an alternative rural development paradigm that encourages people to live together in the community spiritually as well as economically. A proposed community museum that conserves indigenous knowledge and technologies at the community level through local participation might be a possible solution.



Lao Traditional Tools Farmers Museum, Faculty of Agriculture, National University of Laos



Traditional Tools at Lao Traditional Tools Farmers Museum

Division of Information and Networks

Mushiake Etsuo

Researcher (Academic Research Promotion)

- 1 Livelihood of people and dynamism of multi-ethnic communities in Laos
- 2 The cultures and lifestyles of villages as sung in the Khap Lam songs of Laos
- 3 Rural development utilizing indigenous knowledge and skill in Laos

Since my first journey all over Laos began in 1990, I have been interested in the livelihood and culture of the Lao people, especially in the interaction between people and nature. The concepts of *Thammasat* (nature, natural) and *Labop* (system) may be an important key to understanding the way of life and livelihood of Lao people.

In recent years, I feel the need to understand their way of thinking, view of nature, view of the world and history consciousness. At present I am analyzing the words and lyrics of Lao storytelling song *Khap Lam*, I by myself, participating the *Khap Lam* performances as a *Khaen* (Lao mouth organ) player.

To understand my favorite people, communities and area, I would like to not only carry out my area studies academically but also participate in various local rural development activities and cultural events.



All night Lam Siphandon performance at a funeral (Jan. 2008)

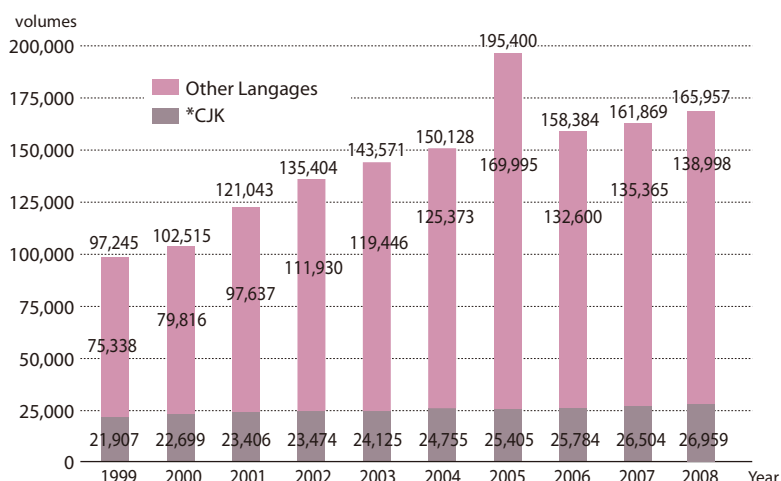
Library

Since its establishment in 1968, the CSEAS library has been a most essential foundation in the promotion of research activities in the field of Southeast Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds over 165,000 items (as of Mar. 2009) and assures access by both domestic and overseas patrons through its open access policy and reference services. Especially in the past 10 years, the library has shifted its aim from functioning as a rather closed institutional library to establishing a regional information stronghold for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia. Three factors have supported the sustainable development of this information stronghold. The first was the contribution of large-scale research grants to the goal of library acquisition. Between 1983 and 2002, the acquisition program focused on Indonesia and Thailand, and the subsequent Center of Excellence projects — “Making Regions:

Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa” (1998-2002), the 21st Century COE Project “Aiming for COE of Integrated Area Studies,” and Global COE Program “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere” (2007-2011) — have vastly expanded the countries and types of materials targeted for acquisition. The second factor was the incorporation of the library into the division of Area Informatics, which made it possible to promote information sharing in both multi-language and multi-media settings with the application of information technology. Finally, the foundation of the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) in 1998 redefined activities from that of a pure research-oriented library to a more education oriented library in terms of collection development and user education.

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/library/index_en.htm

No. of Books Acquired during FY 1999-2008 (volumes)



*CJK stands for Chinese, Japanese and Korean

*In FY 2004, CSEAS temporarily accepted the transferred books for Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University

Distribution of Collection by Language

Language	Volume	%
Thai	23,100	40.12
Indonesian languages	20,200	35.04
Vietnamese	8,900	15.45
Burmese	1,800	3.2
Indian languages	1,300	2.32
Filipino	1,200	2.18
Malay	400	0.71
Lao	400	0.7
Khmer	150	0.25
Arabic	22	0.04
Total	57,472	100

*Based on the data input to the Online Catalog by the FY 2007

Special Collections

Charas Collection

A personal collection of a Thai government officer, Mr. Charas Pikul, consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of the Charas Collection is 4,000 volumes of cremation volumes “Nagsue Ngan Sop.” Cremation volumes are a unique form of publication in Thailand, usually published on the occasion of cremation rites of an important figure. Cremation volumes not only include information on the deceased person, but also selected texts of various genres. The cremation volumes in the Charas Collection are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.



Charas Collection

Reference

Sivarak, Marasri. *Catalog of Thai cremation volumes in the Charas collection*, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies Library, Kyoto University. Kyoto: Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, 1989.

Foronda Collection

The personal collection of a famous historian, Dr. Marcelino Foronda, late professor of De La Salle University, Manila, consisting of 7,000 volumes of monographs and various other materials on Philippine history. The materials include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years.

Reference

A Filipiniana Bibliography, 1743-1982: A Classified Listing of Philippine Materials in the Marcelino A. and Cresencia R. Private Collection. Foronda. Manila: Philippine National Historical Society, 1981.

Ocampo Collection

The personal collection of well-known historian and professor at Ateneo de Manila University, Mr. Ambeth

Ocampo, consisting of 1,000 volumes of monographs and periodicals on Philippine history. Includes prayers and government publications.

Indonesia Islam Collection

Collection of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia. Approximately 1,000 volumes.



Ocampo Collection

Map Collections

CSEAS holds about 40,000 sheets of maps of Southeast Asia and its surrounding areas, the second largest collection of overseas maps in Japan. About 16,000 of them are historically valuable topographical maps and nautical charts called "overseas maps (*gaihouzu*)" covering South, Southeast, and East Asia; these were prepared by the Japanese Survey Department before and during World War II. An integrated database of overseas maps is now being constructed in cooperation with all universities that hold such maps.

Digital archiving of maps is also progressing through the construction of a DVD map image library and a digital map browsing system. All maps held by CSEAS can be searched on the web.

Satellite Images

Acquisitions of satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS and JERS-1 started in 1978, and the present holdings number approximately 3,500 scenes. The area covered includes all regions of Southeast Asia, the eastern half of the Indian subcontinent, the whole of Bangladesh, part of South China, and Japan. Scenes from two or more seasons are chosen wherever possible. The collection concentrated in the beginning on black-and-white positive films (bands 4, 5 and 7) with a scale of 1:1,000,000, then on color prints with a scale of 1:250,000, and on digital data in recent years.

The utilization of satellite images has changed from the visual interpretation of macro-topography, land use, vegetation, and hydrological environment to digital analyses of a wide range of spatial information through incorporating results in the Geographical Information System. The listing of our collection can be seen on the CSEAS HP.

Aerial Photograph Collections

Thousand of aerial photographs taken by Peter Williams-Hunt in Mainland Southeast Asia around the time of World War II were organized by Dr. Elizabeth

Moore at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, England, in the 1980s. CSEAS obtained a complete copy of these 5,804 photographs, called the "Williams-Hunt Collection," and is presently digitizing it. The collection consists of 1,258 photos of Cambodia (mainly the Angkor area), 1,671 of Thailand, 821 of Myanmar, 2,632 of Malaysia, and 240 of Singapore.

In addition, CSEAS also holds aerial photos of a part of Lao PDR (628 sheets), Indonesia (1635 sheets taken in 1976 and 1982), and Japan (3,513 sheets).

Human Ecology Files (HEF)

Articles about human ecology in the abstracts of congresses, bulletins, reports, and journals throughout the world were collected and compiled into 5,600 files by the East-West Center, Hawaii, and were transferred to CSEAS by the kind offices of Prof. Terry Rambo (then Professor at the East-West Center) in 2000. A total of 8,400 files (including the above-mentioned 5,600 files, 1,600 Agroforestry files, and 1,200 Watershed files) are called the "Human Ecology Files (HEF)". A web search system for HEF is now being constructed.



Topographic map of an area of the Thai-Laos border



Angkor Wat, photographed by Williams-Hunt in 1946

http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/about/map-room_en.html

Database

CSEAS has been building an advanced and unique database for its holdings on Southeast Asia, as well as continuing to collect such research materials.

Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text

<http://gissv.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ktsd/>

Thai full-text database composed of the "Law of Three Seals" (*Kotmai Tra Sam Duang*, 239,576 examples) compiled in 1805 and 60,000 examples of ancient documents written on palm branches (one document consisting of 6 lines on a 60 cm leaf). The development of this database in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-In-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

ARIS Southeast Asian Topographic Map Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/mapserver/index.html>

Topographical map image database (about 2,260 images) using GIS. Cross-searching several databases with key word available based on Z39.50/Dubrin Core standard. Database development in 2004 and 2005 was supported by a JSPS Grant-In-Aid of Scientific Research (Database).

Photo Collection

http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/photolib/perl/photolib_welcome

Pictures taken during the course of fieldwork by CSEAS staff. More than 2,000 pictures cover natural environment, agriculture, forests, fishery, politics, economy, culture, and history in Southeast Asia.



Thai Database of Three Seals Law and Palm Leaf Text



Photo Collection

CSEAS Thai OPAC

<http://library.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/cseas/>

Bibliographic database of CSEAS library holdings in Thai. Approximately 9,000 records are searchable as of Jan. 2006.

Map (map collection) Database

<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Nearly 40,000 sheets of maps concentrating on Southeast Asia and surrounding regions (see above).

Space Satellite Image Database

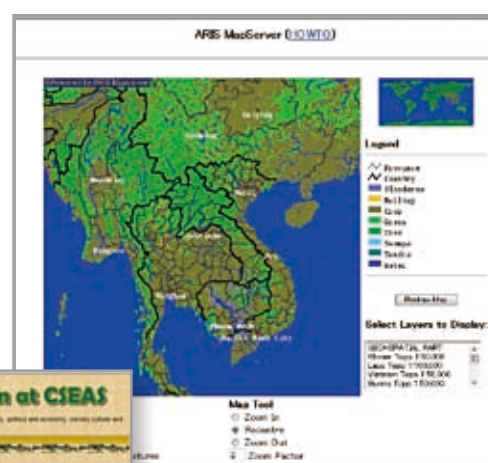
<http://aris.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/map/>

Approximately 3,500 satellite images including Landsat MSS, Landsat TM, MOS, and JERS-1 (see above).

Agricultural Statistics Collection of Mainland Southeast Asia (Agro-SEAD)

<http://sead.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index.htm>

Statistical data collections of life and environment in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. Data collection comprises 3,884 sheets and 101 statistical books.



Map Database Image



Space Satellite Image Database

GIS Laboratory

The GIS Laboratory (GIS Lab) was established in 2004 to nurture and foster skills in Geographical Information System (GIS)/Remote Sensing (RS) in the education and research of area studies. The GIS Lab is equipped with eight PCs installed with GIS/RS-related software, including ArcGIS. Also, the Linux Operating System (OS) allows FOSS (Free and Open Source Software) GIS functions, such as Minnesota Map Server, Z39.50 Gateway Server, and SQL Servers, to be customized in support of training and education in area studies.

The GIS Lab can be used by CSEAS staff, visiting scholars, and ASAFAS students, as well as in conjunction with special lectures and training classes organized by JCAS, JICA, and other institutions.

Current Activities

- Area Informatics and Agricultural Ecology courses, ASAFAS, Kyoto University
- Seminar on GIS software (GRASS, MapServer, and other FOSS) for ecological and agricultural application in Southeast Asian countries, organized by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
- Training Courses for introduction to GIS/RS, organized by JCAS (Japan Consortium for Area Studies)
- Workshop and Special Seminar on GIS/RS technologies, organized by CSEAS

Contact

Liaison Office of Research Department
E-mail: liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp



JICA training, Sep. 2, 2006

Information Processing Office

The Information Processing Office handles information infrastructure and has established a coordination system with the managers of information technology at CSEAS. In this capacity, the Office handles a wide range of activities, from the maintenance and improvement of infrastructure to the recovery of important data. In addition to handling researchers' IT-related requests, the Office joins research activities relating to area studies.

Research Support

The Information Processing Office provides support and improvement of the computing environment, including hardware and software, for public information transmission not only within our Center but also with related organizations. It also advises on the handling of intellectual property rights on the web, such as copyright and privacy information. The Office has developed the system,

design, and layout of the CSEAS website and established an integrated system of information security for our organization, including consulting and support.

Since Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall for area studies was established in Oct. 2008, we have been establishing a public campus wireless network. We hope to have this in place within 2009.

Video Conferencing

The aim of CSEAS is to establish a system that can be used easily and safely anywhere in the world where our researchers work through the use of portable equipment. In 2006, we successfully established hubs in Vietnam and Thailand. Through the application of knowledge, we established a basic system of video lectures through video conferencing that started since 2008 under the auspices of the Kyoto Sustainability Initiative.

Since its beginning, CSEAS has given priority to publishing research its results. The quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* began with the founding of the centre, and since the 1960s monographs have also been published in both Japanese and in English. During this past decade, three more series were started: a monograph series called Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (both in Japanese and in English), and the multilingual online journal Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia (begun during the first COE project and currently funded by the

Toyota Foundation), which is available at <http://www.kyotoreviewsea.org/>. Apr. 2007 also marked the debut of the Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies. As of 2009, CSEAS has also entered into a partnership with the National University of Singapore to introduce a new series, Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies. This series will be used to raise the profile of scholarship conducted in Asia to both audiences within and outside the area. A complete list of CSEAS publications is available on the HP (http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/index_en.htm).

Monographs

CSEAS publishes four series for the presentation of original academic studies contributing to the development of Southeast Asian area studies. Our monograph series was originally authored exclusively by CSEAS faculty, but since 2000 the series has been open to outside contributors from both within and outside Japan. As of Mar. 2009, four volumes of Kyoto Area Studies on Asia

in Japanese and six volumes in English, as well as one Monograph of CSEAS in English have been authored by outside contributors. CSEAS has also started the new Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies with two volumes in 2009. Policy has now become a regular and recognized feature of our publication program and is supported mainly by JSPS Grants-in-aid for publication.

Series	Language	Publisher	Number of Published Titles
Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies	English	Kyoto University Press and NUS	2
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	Japanese	Kyoto University Press	20
Kyoto Area Studies on Asia	English	Kyoto University Press and Trans Pacific Press	18
CSEAS Monographs	Japanese	Sobunsha	24
CSEAS Monographs	English	University of Hawai'i Press	21

Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies (Kyoto University Press and NUS Press)

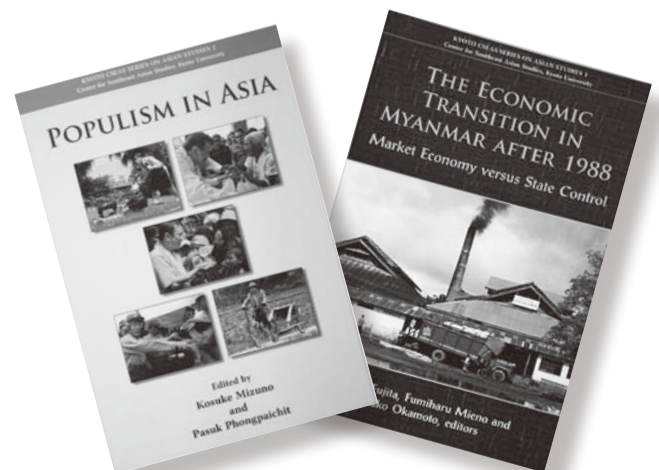
The publication committee at CSEAS has so far had two English language publication series: the Monograph Series from University of Hawaii Press, and the Kyoto Area Studies on Asia. In addition to these, we have just started a new series, Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies from Kyoto University Press and National University of Singapore Press. In 2009, two books were published in the new series:

Fujita Koichi, Mieno Fumiharu and Okamoto Ikuko, eds. *The Economic Transition of Myanmar after 1988: Market Economy vs. State Control*. 2009.

Mizuno Kosuke and Pasuk Pongpaichit, eds. *Populism in Asia*. 2009.

There is an increasing demand for effective outlets of scholarship on Asian studies by Asian scholars. We hope that this new series will be another step towards securing

paths for scholars both within and outside Japan to make available high quality Asian scholarship to a wider audience.



Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in English)

Farming with Fire and Water: The Human Ecology of a Composite Swiddening Community in Vietnam's Northern Mountains

Tran Duc Vien, A. Terry Rambo, and
Nguyen Thanh Lam, eds. 2009.

This volume offers the first detailed description of composite swiddening, a traditional Southeast Asian upland agricultural system that combines shifting cultivation fields on the hillsides with irrigated paddy fields in the valleys. The product of research over a 15-year period by natural and social scientists in Tat hamlet, a Da Bac Tay ethnic minority community, it challenges the conventional belief that shifting cultivation inevitably causes deforestation. Its 19 chapters describe this complex agroecosystem in terms of its multiple individual components, its structure, functioning, and sustainability; its social and economic dimensions; its adaptation to on-going demographic, economic, environmental and policy changes; and its wider use elsewhere in Vietnam's northern mountains. It should be of interest to Southeast Asian area studies specialists, agricultural ecologist, ethnologists, and upland development policymakers.

The Rise of Middle Classes in Southeast Asia

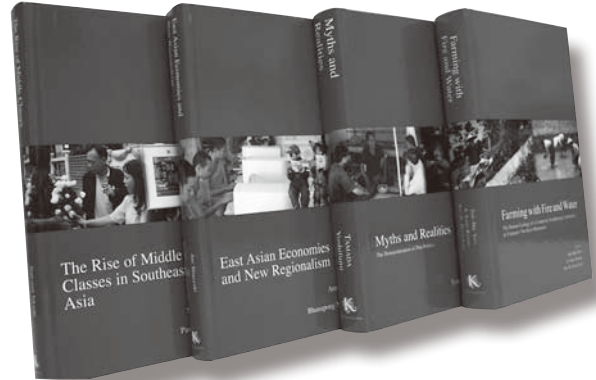
Shiraishi, Takashi and Pasuk Phongpaichit, eds. 2008.

The rise of the new middle classes in Southeast Asia brought about important transformations in various countries politically, socially, economically and culturally, while producing new "East Asian lifestyles" that transcend national boundaries and cause reorganization of urban space. Based on the framework of comparative politics, this study first examines the regional significance of the growth of the middle classes after the economic crisis in 1997-1998 and pays special attention to the conditions which led to the fall of the Thaksin government as a consequence of a military coup. From the international relations point of view, this collective work by Southeast Asian specialists also uses abundant data to unravel the reorganization of the cultural industry across East Asia.

East Asian Economies and New Regionalism

Abe, Shigeyuki and Bhanupong Nidhipraba, eds. 2008.

In the face of the financial crisis of East Asia in 1997, Japan successfully pressed forth with the Miyazawa Plan and other efficient rescue packages while the IMF and the World Bank failed to present effective programs. With its presence established, Japan kept playing a leading role in formulating the Chiang Mai Initiative which facilitated bilateral and regional economic cooperation in the area. Based on the analysis of this process, the book examines the ways in which East Asia has grappled with



the regional integration of the economies of the area. The study focuses upon competing developmental models, the effects of FTA and EPA, the initiatives of ASEAN, investments and trades in the region. The contributors to the book then inquire what can be done in financial and monetary domains with a special attention paid to the effects of the depreciation of currencies and the consequences of the IMF emergency policies. The study also addresses the issues of productivity, problems of agrarian small states and difficulties of the socially weak in the region.

Myths and Realities: The Democratization of Thai Politics

Tamada, Yoshifumi. 2008.

This award-winning study, now in paperback, traces the roots of Thailand's current political instability back to the 1990s and challenges the prevailing view that the nation's democratization process during that decade was led by the active middle class. Tamada argues that the key role played by the middle class was moderation rather than promotion of democracy. The middle class achieved discursive power after the May 1992 incident and prevented the numerical majority of the population, rural residents and the urban lower class, from gaining the hegemony. With a particular focus on 'passive' political actors, this book demonstrates that the appeasement of the opponents of democratization is no less crucial than the emergence or empowerment of its proponents. The Japanese original of this publication won an Ohira Masayoshi Memorial Prize in 2003.

Living on the Periphery: Development and the Islamization of the Orang Asli

Nobuta, Toshihiro. 2008.

Using ethnographic data, this study reveals the way in which state-initiated development projects and the process of islamization influence the life world of the Orang Asli, the indigenous group in Malaysia.

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in Japanese)



The Power Structure of Military Burma: The State and Forces under Ne Win Government, 1962-1988

Nakanishi, Yoshihiro. 2009.

The Burmese military seems to have been against the worldwide trend for democratization, so the question why such bad politics had existed for so long still remains the most challenging enigma in Southeast Asian studies. The author reads valuable Burmese historical materials and unveils the historical reality of Burma under military rule. His political analysis is based on the state-force relationship from three perspectives; national defense state, party state, and barrack state, which explores the possibility of military rule from its birth, its development, to its duration.

Practical Religions: Topologies of Religion within Mainland Southeast Asia

Hayashi, Yukio, ed. 2009.

After the end of the cold war, deepening globalization metamorphosised the role of religion into power for the survival of daily life in contrast to the rigid nation-state and institutions. The contributors in this volume are

based in mainland Southeast Asian states and its periphery regions, whose anthropological field research focuses on the three in-betweenness of practical religion; national boundary, sacred-secular boundary, and ethno-identity. Their collaboration successfully depicts social dynamism of in-betweenness as the countervailing between convention and practice in Southeast Asian societies.

Transnational Formation of Southeast Asian Multiethnic Society

Tsubouchi, Yoshihiro. 2009.

Boundaries of state and nation are primarily formed by the migration of people, while its basis is broadly determined by physiographical elements. The author carries out detailed case studies of Southeast Asian society based on population statistics and social context analysis, and describes the rapid formation of historical characteristics — multi-ethnicity — under modernization and colonization in the 19th century. This work should be regarded as the significant milestone of his splendid career on demographic ethnography.

Social History of Frontiers: When the State Declares Possession

Ishikawa, Noboru. 2008.

This marvelous book, which won the Kashiwajima Junzo Award (2008), brings a structural analysis of capitalism and the state into a deep reading of history and ethnography. It achieves both a thick description and deep theoretical insight in a literature and is highly recommended by Anna L. Tsing (University of California, Santa Cruz) who says that: “The international politics, smuggling, ethnic formation, asymmetrical labor migration, and *location work* found on isolated and little-known Cape Dato typify the striking particularity of transnational modernity. I will recommend it to many — far beyond the boundaries of Southeast Asian studies.”

Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies

Uncultural Behaviour: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines

Macdonald, Charles J-H. 2006.

Macdonald is a social anthropologist specializing in the Philippines and Southeast Asia. His acquaintance with the Palawan people in the Philippines dates from 1970 and repeated visits convinced him that for the people of Kulbi-Kenipaagan, who lead an outwardly peaceful existence in a remote corner of Palawan island, suicide was an endemic and enduring phenomenon repeating itself with unusual and stubborn frequency. Why would they fall victim to despair? To deal with this issue,

Macdonald probes not only the beliefs, customs, and general disposition of this Palawan people, but also representations and concepts relating to suicide. He looks at the phenomenon (a stable and high rate of suicide) from the point of view of neurobiology and genetics as well as from a psychological, social, and historical perspective and considers that suicide is a learned behavior. As such suicide could be called “uncultural” since this type of behavior conflicts with explicitly stated social and cultural values. This study may mean that “culture” as anthropologists look at it — as a symbolic structure or as a set of rules and values — does not really explain all aspects of human behavior and says little about the real inner conflicts that decide individual fates.

Southeast Asian Studies

The centre's first quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (SEAS) was published in Jun. 1963, when CSEAS was created as a semi-official body within Kyoto University to coordinate the teaching and research of Southeast Asia. CSEAS has since grown to be one of the leading journals on Southeast Asian studies in Japan and abroad. Reflecting the CSEAS principle of fieldwork-based, multidisciplinary, and contemporary approaches, SEAS publishes work from various fields of study on Southeast Asia including the natural sciences, social sci-

ences, and humanities.

In 2005, celebrating its 40th anniversary, CSEAS issued a DVD edition of the complete collection of all the articles, reports, and reviews that have appeared in its pages from the inaugural issue through to Volume 47, Number 1. The DVD can be searched by issue number, article title, or author name. The contents of this DVD, along with digital versions of subsequent issues, are available on the CSEAS HP. This collection offers unprecedented access to a pool of knowledge published over a 40-year period.

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies

This series is published jointly by the four area studies institutions on the Kyoto University campus: the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS); the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the

Center for African Area Studies (CAAS); and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS). The series invites Faculty members, young scholars, and graduate students affiliated with these institutions to offer contributions.

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia has come out with a special issue featuring the works of Chinese scholars working on Southeast Asia.

The issue also became the occasion to add Chinese to the web journals existing languages (Bahasa-Indonesia, English, Filipino, Japanese and Thai).

The theme of *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia's* Issue 11 will be on Local Voices. Two outstanding features of this issue are the submission of essays by scholars and public intellectuals from Indonesia and Thailand in their

original languages, and the bypassing of English as a conduit for translating in several of the works that will be included in this volume. Volume 11 is scheduled to be uploaded by late Nov. 2009. It will be immediately followed by a special issue on Korean studies on Southeast Asia, which is a collaborative project with colleagues from Southeast Asia Centers in South Korea. This issue will also add Korean into Kyoto Review's languages. It is accessible in the following URL:

http://kyotoreviewsea.org/Issue_10/TOC.html

International Publication by Staff

Staff at CSEAS work in various areas and contribute valuable research to their respective fields. The section

presents a fraction of the fruits of staff research efforts at the centre.

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Kono, Yasuyuki

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Graduate School Education

Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS)

Division of Southeast Asian Studies Environment, Society and Culture

ASAFAS was established in Apr. 1998 as the first institution in Japan for specialist training in area studies. The graduate school was established originally with two research divisions: the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies and the Division of African Area Studies. In 2009, a third one, the Division of Global Area Studies, was established to focus on Islamic World Studies and South Asian/Indian Ocean Studies, with global problems in view, resulting in the present three-divisions with nine-department system as follows.

Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies

1. Ecology and Environment
2. Society and Development
3. Environment, Society and Culture

Division of African Area Studies

1. Political Ecology
2. Cultural Ecology
3. Historical Ecology

Division of Global Area Studies

1. Sustainable Humanosphere
2. Islamic World Studies
3. South Asian and Indian Ocean Area Studies

Of the nine departments, the Department of Environment, Society and Culture (a cooperative department) is staffed solely by the Center, including six professors and two associate professors. All other staff of the Center are 'cooperative staff' of ASAFAS belonging to various departments or belonging to ASAFAS itself.

The uniqueness of ASAFAS is that it aims to train



Staff, students and town members at a medical training program for the elderly held at Tosa-cho, Kochi Prefecture

researchers in area studies and professionals specialized in Asian and African areas, who own an in-depth understanding of the "distinctiveness of each area" and are capable of understanding an area from a holistic and international perspective. To achieve this educational goal, ASAFAS adopts the following system: 1) the graduate school carries out education concerning comprehensive area studies as a five-year continuous doctoral course; 2) it offers a flexible and interdisciplinary curriculum; and 3) it aims to enrich integrated area studies based on fieldwork. Based on the five-year doctoral program, the graduate school emphasizes in its curricula long-term fieldwork and holistic understanding of Asian and African ecology, society, and culture and their interrelations which have shaped today's societies. Besides training specialists in Asian and African area studies, the School also hopes to produce personnel capable of working in international aid organizations and, accordingly, is prepared to issue master's degrees.

As of Apr. 2009, ASAFAS has 174 graduate students. Twenty-two ASAFAS students are from Asia and Africa, some on Japanese government scholarships. Thirty-two of them belong to the cooperative department and are supervised mainly by the Center's staff.

Southeast Asia Seminar

Since 1976, the annual Southeast Asia Seminar has offered a week-long series of lectures aimed at providing a survey of the nature, culture, society, economy, politics, and other aspects of the region. The 32nd seminar on "The Bright and the Dark Side of Southeast Asia", which was held on Sep. 1-5, 2008 and conducted in Japanese and English (with translation into Japanese) with 32 participants, covered the major social, political and public-health flashpoints that have had profound effects on the stability of the region and how the national regimes have been responding to these challenges.

The 33rd seminar, held on Sep. 7-11, 2009, on "Region' and Regional Perspectives on/from Southeast Asia" focused on term "Southeast Asia" and the historical and contemporary attempts at thinking, feeling, and making the region. Conducted entirely in English for the first time, the 2009 Seminar was sponsored by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Asian Core Program, and brought together 36 scholars and students not only from Japan, but also from Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Cambodia, Taiwan, South Korea, the U.S., and other countries.

Educational Work

Kyoto University School of Public Health

A new division of the Graduate School of Medicine, the Kyoto University School of Public Health was established in Apr. 2000. It initially offered a master's program and has subsequently added a doctoral program. Two of the Center's staff teach courses in the School — on ecology with an emphasis on the environment and on field medicine — and supervise graduate students. As of Mar. 2009, eight students have finished master's degrees under the guidance of Center staff.

Department of Microbiology and Field Medicine of Graduate School of Medicine

Two of the Center's staff are teaching doctoral programs in the department of microbiology and of field medicine of Graduate School of Medicine, respectively. The former department conducts studies on enteric infections, commonly called diarrheal diseases, that are important in Asia, and the latter department is carrying out field medicine for community-dwelling elderly in Southeast Asian countries. As of Mar. 2009, eight students have finished doctoral courses under the guidance of the Center staff.

Faculty of Medicine

Two of the Center's staff are also teaching the undergraduate program of the faculty of medicine, focusing on microbiology and on geriatric medicine, respectively. Around 100 undergraduate medical students are taking their lectures and practical trainings every year.

All -Campus Joins Lectures for New Students

Two of the Center's staff are teaching all-campus joints lectures for new pupils focusing on politics in Southeast Asia and on geriatric field practical training in Japan, respectively. Around ten pupils are taking their lectures and practical trainings every year.

Kyoto University International Education Program

A member of staff from the Center is providing a series of lecture program for foreign undergraduate students in Kyoto University. Dozens of foreign students are taking his lectures every year.

Lecture at the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies

A half-year lecture ("Environment and Society in Southeast Asia") is provided by the Center's staff since 2007.



All-campus joint night lectures after day-time medical examination for the community-dwelling elderly in 7-day medical training camp in Tosa, Kochi.

8

Awards

Jun. 2008 **Yonezawa Go**

- 2008 Best Research Paper Award by Japan Society of Geoinformatics

Formulation of Faulted Geologic Structures, *Geoinformatics* 16(3)

Nov. 2008 **Ishikawa Noboru**

- The Kashiwama Junzo Award
Between Frontiers: Nation and Identity in a Southeast Asian Borderland (Kyoto Area Studies on Asia 17, Kyoto University Press)

Jan. 2008 **Masuda Gaku**

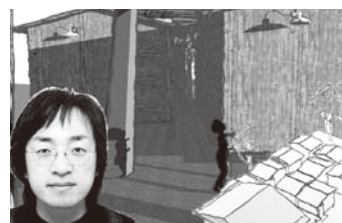
- The 1st "Virtual Earth" Mapping Project Competition Winning Work
Virtual Realization of Field Experience



Special Researcher Yonezawa Go receiving his certificate



Associate Professor Ishikawa Noboru receiving the Kashiwama Junzo award



"Virtual Earth" Mapping

Month/Year	Events
Spt. 1959	Kyoto University scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia organize a study group and begin to hold monthly seminars.
Jun. 1962	A planning and preparatory committee for <i>Southeast Asian studies</i> is established in Kyoto University.
Jan. 1963	Based on the preparatory committee's report, CSEAS is established as an intramural body.
Jul. 1963	Inaugural issue of the quarterly <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is published.
Apr. 1965	CSEAS is officially established under Article 20.2 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the National Schools Establishment Act. Agriculture and Biology Section is established.
Apr. 1967	Social System and the Documentation Sections are established.
Apr. 1968	Culture and History Section is established.
Apr. 1969	Natural Environment Section is established. Operating expenses for the Bangkok Liaison Office are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1971	Life Environment Section is established.
Aug. 1971	CSEAS moves to its present location, on the site of the former Kyoto Textile Company.
Apr. 1973	Operating expenses for the Jakarta Residence are incorporated into the budget.
Apr. 1974	Population Studies Section is established.
Apr. 1975	Economic Development and the Area Studies I (visiting research fellows) Sections are established.
Feb. 1977	The first Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
Apr. 1978	Political Development Section is established.
Mar. 1979	Construction of the East Wing is completed.
Apr. 1980	Area Studies II (Japanese visiting scholars) Section is established.
Apr. 1983	Five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Mar. 1984	Construction of the East Wing extension is completed.
Apr. 1984	Hydrologic Environment Section is established (and begins a lecture course in the Division of Tropical Agriculture).
Apr. 1986	Southeast Asian Documentation Section (visiting research fellows) is established. Academic exchanges with developing countries begin under the JSPS Core University Program.
Apr. 1988	The second, ten-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
May. 1989	The nine sections (excluding those of visiting research fellows) are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.
Apr. 1993	The Southeast Asian Studies Major is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Culture and Area Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University.
	The four-year project "Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas" is launched with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas.
Aug. 1993	The first stage of construction of the Joint Research Wing of CSEAS and the Center for African Area Studies is completed.
Apr. 1998	"Southeast Asian Area Studies 3: Environment, Society, and Culture" Unit is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies(ASAFAS), Kyoto University.
	The five-year Center of Excellence (COE) project "Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
	The third, five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Apr. 2001	The five divisions excluding those of visiting research fellows are reorganized into four divisions: Regional Dynamics, Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, and Economics and Politics.
Oct. 2002	The five-year 21st Century COE project "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
Apr. 2004	CSEAS is raised to the higher status of a research institute over which MEXT has direct jurisdiction. The Division of Regional Dynamics was reorganized into the Division of Integrated Area Studies, and the Documentation Department was also reorganized into the Division of Area Informatics.
	CSEAS contributes to the inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, serving as its executive office.
Oct. 2005	CSEAS celebrates its 40th anniversary.
Apr. 2006	CSEAS contributes to the founding the Center for Integrated Area Studies in Kyoto University.
Jul. 2007	The five-year Global COE project "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with eight research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University, with funding from MEXT.
Jul. 2008	CSEAS-granted joint research program is launched.
Oct. 2008	Construction of Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall is completed.
Oct. 2009	Quake-proof engineering of Library building is completed.
Apr. 2010	CSEAS to be renewed as a common-use research institute.

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Professor Mizuno Kosuke

DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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Hayami Yoko

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Wakimura Kohei
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Department of Area Informatics

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Jiang Yingyan

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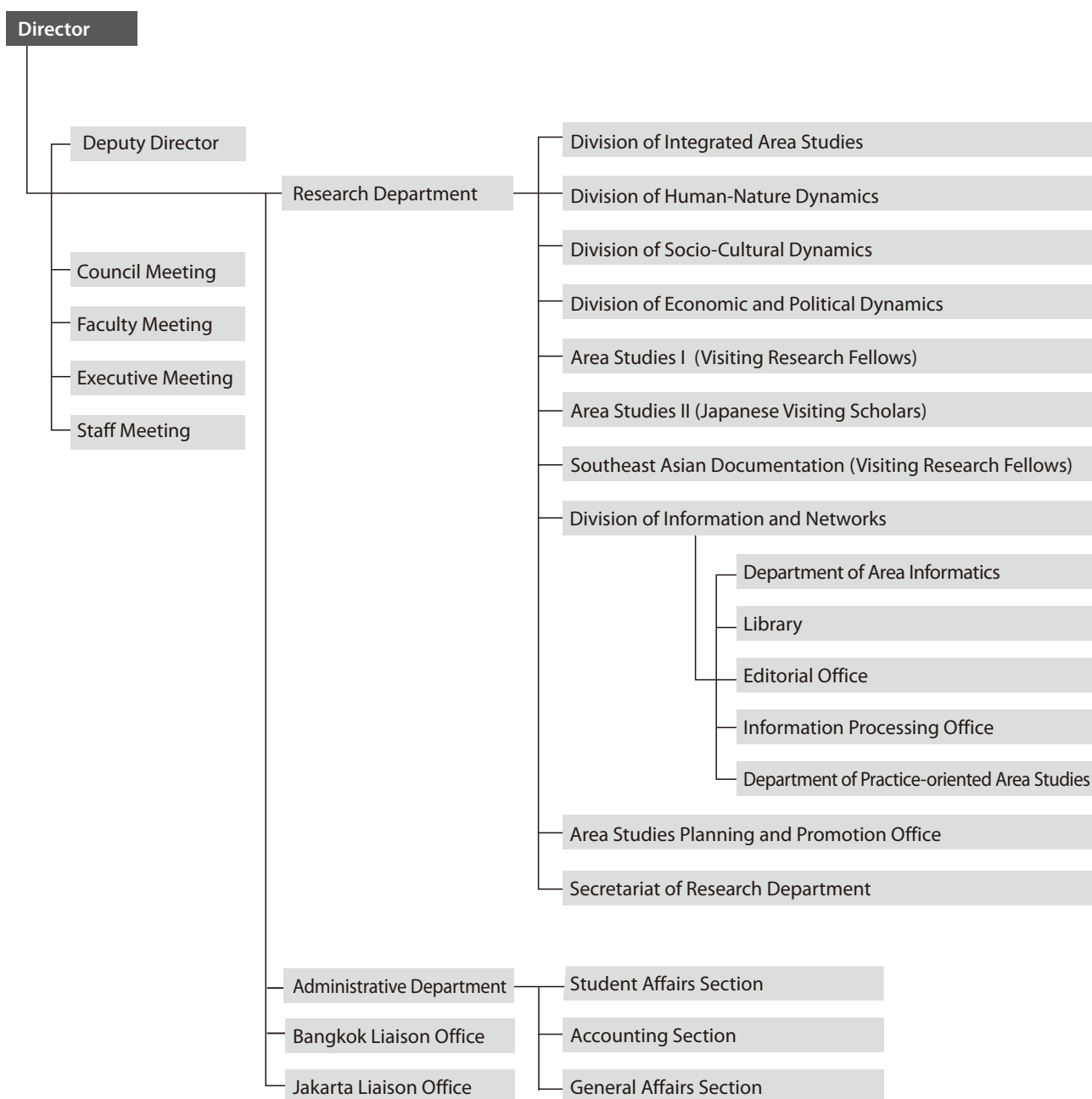
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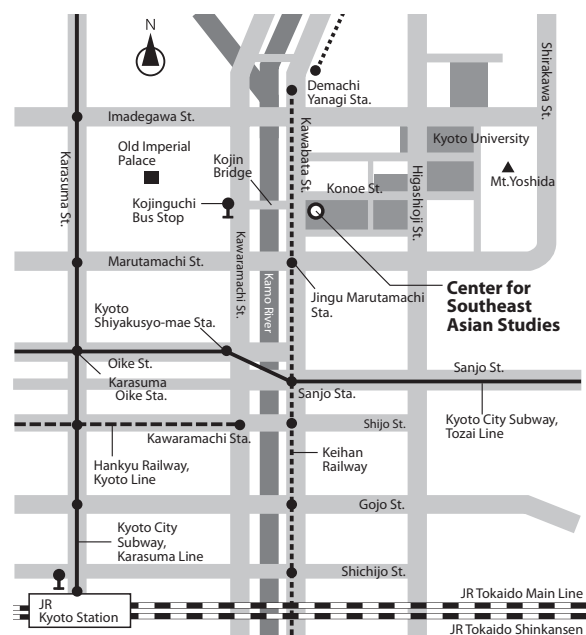
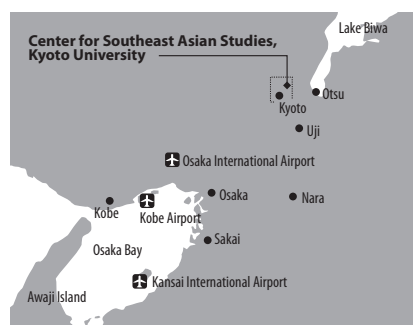
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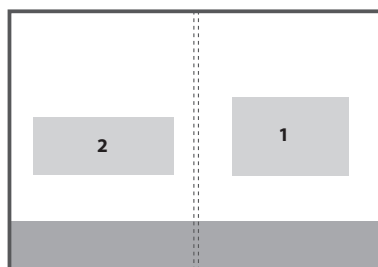


Access

- ◆ **From Kansai International Airport to JR Kyoto Station**
By Limousine Bus: 105-minute ride
By Kansai Airport Limited Express (Haruka): 90-minute ride
- ◆ **From JR Kyoto Station to CSEAS**
Take No.4, No.17 or No.205 bus (30 min.) and get off at Kojinguchi.
Then walk for five minutes to the east.
- ◆ **From Jingu Marutamachi Station of Keihan Railway to CSEAS**
Walk for five minutes to the north.



Front and Back Cover picture captions



1. This photo was taken on Mindoro Island, Philippines during fieldwork. The children live in a rural community located on the slopes of Mount Halcon 15 Kilometers from the Capital, Calapan City. (Photo taken by Mario López Assistant Professor)
2. Opposition party supporters exultant after the governing party is finally defeated after more than 30 years at the Malaysian general election in Mar. 2008. (Photo taken by Gaku Masuda in front of the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party office, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia)

CSEAS Revolutionizing Research for Future Generations



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